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JACKSON COUNTY MISSOURI



*Its Opportunities
and Resources*

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OFFICIAL REPORT
on the
RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES
of
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI,
By
M. E. Ballou, Acting Secretary,
Rural Jackson County Chamber of
Commerce
(now organizing)

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INTRODUCTORY



THAT *the world may know of the fertile fields, happy people, rich acres of grains, the fruits of the vines and orchards, the fine herds of the World's best beef cattle and hogs, the snow white dairy farms and realize the opportunity God and Nature have endowed the county with, this book is published.*

It is the first book to advertise Jackson County ever published and will serve to bring before the public the story of the golden lands of this Garden Spot in the fertile Missouri River Valley, with its own market at its door.

A land of opportunity where health and a farm income await the lover of the great outdoors. A county of rural homes with all the advantages of the great city and with none of its disadvantages

JACKSON COUNTY



LOCATION—In Western Missouri where the Kaw flows into the Missouri, the county adjoining Kansas on the east.

Size—312,321 acres of farm lands.

Population—367,816, of which number more than 350,000 live in Kansas City and the towns in the county.

Average rainfall—Forty inches.

Average temperature—Fifty-two to fifty-eight degrees.

Altitude—750 feet above sea level.

Crops—Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, tobacco, cow peas, soy beans, kafir, clover, timothy, alfalfa, prairie hays, fruit trees, vineyards, tons of truck-farm produce.

Other products—Beef and milch cattle, breeding stock for the world, hogs, dairies, chickens, fine horses, mules, sheep, honey, nursery stock, pure bred dogs and birds.

Market—A home market that is the most profitable kind in the world, Kansas City consuming many times more than is now produced in the county.

Roads—1,060 miles, 320 of which are paved and 740 graded and oiled. Two north-south and two east-west state roads, links in the great federal system of paved highways.

Land Values—From \$20 for the rocky, unimproved acres, excellent for beekeeping and poultry, to the land that has reached \$1,500 adjoining the extending limits of Kansas City. The average of all farm lands, according to the government, is \$147.35.

Farms—3,345 and 500 of these are dairy or combination dairy farms, 200 breeding farms and 300 truck farms.

Largest farm—Highland Farms, near Lees Summit, 7,600 acres, the county's largest Hereford breeding farm.

Most famous farms—Longview, Sni-A-Bar, Columbian and Unity, the first the most beautiful and Sni-A-Bar the greatest gift of any man to the beef cattle industry. Unity is the home of the Unity School of Christianity.

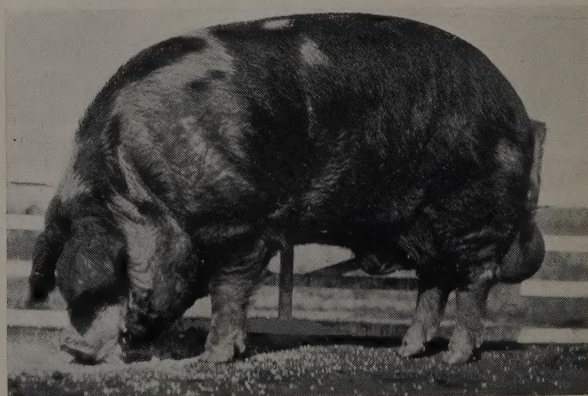
Gas and oil—Both of these are produced at a depth of 500 feet in the county for use on the farms for heating and power.

Water—County abundantly supplied with spring and well water.



Fine specimen of the foundation stock, of the Big Type Poland Chinas on the hog ranch of Bob Williams near Lees Summit.

Singleton's Giant, famous Spotted Poland China boar, owned by Miss M. M. Fontaine, a noted hog breeder in Jackson County.





*Winter scene along Lover's Lane
on No. 12 road east of Lees
Summit.*

JACKSON COUNTY

*The Geographic Center of the
United States*



FROM the Four Quarters of America, Aeolus breathes upon Jackson County's fields, woods, and streams the healthful sustenance of growing things that has transformed this fertile spot of the Early West into an Eternal Garden, a blessed county of farm lands that produces for its tillers every day of the year. Jackson County slopes southward from the meandering Missouri River, its golden slopes yielding to its thrifty masters the heritages of God to man—health, happiness, grains, fruits, berries, vineyards, animals, fowls, birds and rushing springs.

To this natural haven for man came the fine homes, schools of learning, beautiful churches, paved highways, modern farm luxuries, towns and a market for the harvest.

Stretching away from almost every farm door in the county are paved highways, linked by north-south and east-west national highways with the four corners of America.

Jackson County is a great land of opportunity for ideal country life in a land of fertile acres and at the paved doorway of a great metropolis, Kansas City, the capital of the Southwest and market place for the county's farmers.



RURAL opportunities that have been made successful farming industries in the county and still fail to fill the vast home-market demand, include the following:

Orcharding, apples, peaches, plums, pears.

Dairying, there being 500 dairies and combination dairy farms that so far have been able to supply little more than half the milk consumed in Kansas City.

Vineyards, some farms having as many as 25,000 vines of grapes.

Poultry, the county producing almost three-quarters of a million chickens and more than a million dozen eggs for sale each year.

Beekeeping, it being estimated that colonies in the county make \$25 net a year for their keepers.

Sheep. About 20,000 are kept on the farms in the county as a profitable part of the farming industry, grazing on the blue grass.

Hogs. Jackson County has a million dollar hog industry, with 80,590 hogs, many of them members of some of the nation's prize herds.

Cattle. There are no finer Hereford, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle in the world than those in Jackson County.

Horses, Jackson County being the home of two of the nation's most famous stables—Longview and F. C. Niles—the former show horses and the latter racing horses.

All kinds of grains and hay, most of which is used in the county for raising and feeding animals.

Truck farming, including potatoes. The valley of the Missouri River is one of the best garden and potato soils in the world.

Greenhouses. There is a vast market for their products all during the non-growing seasons. Gas wells that can be drilled on the farms supply this industry.

Nurseries and florists. Tons of flowers and shrubs are shipped out of the county to all sections of the Southwest.

Long growing seasons and mild winters make the county an all-year garden, the truck farmers turning to their greenhouses in the colder season, while the vast blue grass pasture lands enable the fine stock to graze throughout the year. Thousands of dairy cows pour their "white gold" into the homes of the consumers every day of the year, the milk trucks speeding over the paved highways into Kansas City, the vast marketing place of the Jackson County ruralist, where he realizes the highest prices possible for his products.

Jackson County is a land rich in resources and filled with opportunity.

Land values in the county offer not only an opportunity as a farming industry, but to the farmer also offer one of the nation's best real estate investments. Land prices vary from \$20 an acre for scattered raw and unimproved land good for poultry raising or beekeeping and similar industries, to the rich acres that merge with the city limits of Kansas City. Land prices vary according to types and paved roads, which have added to the value of farm lands. There are 1,060 miles of highway in the county, of which 320 miles are hard surfaced.

The average price of land over the county is from \$100 to \$250 an acre. The lands coming under these classifications will produce virtually every crop or keep any animal raised in the county.



*Looking Down Sni-A-Bar Road,
one of Jackson County's finest
highways.*

THE IDEAL MARKET

*Great City Pays Highest Prices, with
No Shipping Charges and Losses*



RUCK lands, cattle lands, grain fields, pig pens, dairy farms, bee farms, orchards and poultry ranches produce their golden harvests at the very door of their marketing place. The ultimate consumer is only a few miles away over a paved highway, all-year lanes to the most profitable kind of marketing in the world—a market where there is no transportation cost and no damage loss from shipping.

Trucks, large and small, scurry over the county day and night collecting the daily harvest from the farms and carrying it into Kansas City, where a few hours later it is in the hands of the consumer. The best prices are obtained in this way by the producer.

Through the national reputation the county has built up in the breeding of Herefords, Shorthorns, Jerseys, Holsteins, hogs and chickens, the farms themselves have become the marketing place of buyers of breeding stock from over the Union. The prestige of these industries has been established partly through the great American Royal Live Stock Show held in Kansas City every year. Buyers attend this show from all over the Western World.

Buyers go from farm to farm all during the year, purchasing the young stock for breeding purposes. The fine beef cattle are bought by the big cattle raisers in the West and Southwest and taken to the ranges where they are freed to help breed up the cattle that go to the packing houses, supplying the American dinner table.



HERE is not a product produced in the county from the smallest to the largest farm that does not have a demand that exceeds the supply. All the small farm industries and dairies supply only a small portion of the Kansas City consumption alone.

The small farm industries have been able to sell a large part of their product through the roadside markets, made possible by paved highways. This is true of orchards, poultry raisers and beekeepers. The stock raised in the county goes to the Kansas City live stock market, the second largest on the globe.

The market for beef cattle varies more than any industry in the county. During the World War, when beef cattle were in so great demand, it was not uncommon for Hereford calves to bring \$4,000 and some of the fine bulls brought \$25,000 and \$30,000 a head.

Some idea of the value of the stock and products in the county is obtained from a federal-state report showing the average prices. These figures, however, are based on general prices and do not take into consideration the large number of animals that are sold for breeding stock. The fine breeders of hogs, for instance, have an almost standard price of \$75 a head for pigs.

The table, based on the year 1925, gives the average value per head as follows: Horses, \$54.00; mules, \$68.50; cattle, \$36.35; milch cows, \$55.00; sheep, \$7.70; hogs, \$9.30.

Prices vary from this average to record prices established by the various firms. Another instance of the wide variance in prices was the sale of a saddle horse in 1925 by Longview Farm for \$25,000, the highest price ever paid for a saddle horse.

There are 367,816 people in Jackson County, more than 350,000 of whom live in Kansas City and the towns in the county. The farmer must supply this vast market, a task that has proven too big so far and creates an opportunity that means much to the seeker of a home and a farm. It means that in Jackson County there is an ideal market in addition to cheap rural lands awaiting the producer of all types of home necessities.

Some of the snow-white barns on Sni-A-Bar Farm, Jackson County's famous Shorthorn experimental station.





Missouri River Bend, showing the fertile valley used for truck gardening. This scene is looking north from the bluff overlooking Courtney.

A RIVER TO THE SEA

*Congressional Appropriation for the
Missouri; Future Blessed by the Gods*



JACKSON COUNTY, bordered on the north by the Missouri River, again will become a great inland port, the river reaching out into the Dakotas and flowing into the wide Mississippi River at St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico.

Congress has taken steps to appropriate \$50,000,000 to carry on the work of deepening the river and making its channel navigable. Steamers plied the river previous to the World War, a Kansas City organization at that time owning a million dollar packet fleet. These boats were taken over by the government during the war emergency. The river was not used for several years and the channel became too shallow in some places to permit operation of the barge line after the war ended.



THE Kansas City organization is anxious to put the million dollars back into a new fleet of packets and barges as soon as the river has been deepened. The money is held in a bank, ready for use on the river line.

It will make the county a great river shipping center, and bring new industries here to take advantage of the low water rates to the coasts and the foreign countries. Using the Panama Canal, the Missouri Valley will be placed in direct water line with the East and West coasts. The coming of new industries will bring new people—new consumers—and increase the local demands for the county's products. Jackson County seems a favorite child of the gods.

Picture this community, in addition to its supremacy in the agricultural world, as a huge river terminal. Its fine breeding cattle can be shipped direct from the rich blue grass fields to every world market, thus enlarging its market to unlimited possibilities.

The county has a virtual network of small streams that flow through the farms and into the Missouri River. They drain and water the golden acres, water the live stock and add to the scenic beauty. The Blue River has been enlarged so that small boats can navigate it. A regatta, held here each year, will become one of the annual events in the county.

Jackson County's future holds a glorious promise and pledge of the greatest things of life. Opportunity waits in every branch of rural life for its happy, patriotic and home-loving people.

Easy grades, wide graceful curves and wonderful scenery carry you from one peaceful valley to another through Jackson County on Highway No. 2.





Nature was kind to Jackson County, locating this beauty spot about four miles west of Lees Summit.

HAPPY BEAUTIFUL HOMES

*Golden Acres Yield Their Gifts to Man;
County a Vast Pastoral Wonderland*

(Many beautiful homes are illustrated in the following chapters of this book.)



HERE are 3,345 farms in Jackson County of an average of about ninety-four acres. These vary in size from the biggest farm in the county with 7,600 acres to the small two and three-acre bee and poultry farms.

In a gay setting of scenic splendor are some of the most beautiful farm homes in the whole world, the famous Long-view mansion near Lees Summit being more beautiful than the royal palaces of Europe. From the harvest of its rich acres the county has builded beautiful country homes, churches and schools. There is no greater asset to any rural section than its homes and buildings and Jackson County has equaled the natural richness of its soil with its homes, schools and churches.



Country home of Frank Baker, one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of Jackson County, located 1½ miles south of Dodson on the Dodson-Grandview road.

Farm buildings, giant barns, huge silos piercing the skies from every hilltop and peeping above the trees in the valleys, are a part of the beauty man has added to Nature's masterpiece in Jackson County.

Of the 3,345 farms in the county, 500 are dairy farms or combination grain and dairy farms and 300 are truck farms. In spite of the diversification possible here, the county's farms, outside of these two industries, specialize in their farming to the raising of one or two products.



OTHER classifications of farms in the county show fifty breeders of Hereford beef cattle, forty Shorthorn cattle breeders, fifty breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs and fifty breeders of Poland China hogs. These breeders of registered stock ship their products to all parts of the Western world. In this county are the greatest breeders of registered beef cattle in the world.

Club house of the Swope Park municipal golf course.





Swope Park is Kansas City's great playground. This scene shows the lagoon with the municipal bathing beach in the left distance.



HE county is excellently drained, only a few farms having found it necessary to install drainage systems. Electric power is available to every farm in the county and the larger farms all have their own water and heating system. Life in rural Jackson County possesses all the luxuries of the home in the city with the advantages of the ideal life of the American farm home.

Being the same distance from the northern boundary of the states as the Gulf of Mexico and equi-distant from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Jackson County enjoys the rich blessings of the sunshine, the breezes, the rainfall, the temperature and climate from all four winds. Thirteen trunk line railroads and thirty-two subsidiary lines run through the county. Its largest city is Kansas City, the gateway to the Southwest. Its position in the giant system of federal highways is unsurpassed by any other county in America. These conditions give it the most favorable geographic location in the nation.

(Continued on page No. 22.)

Residence on the Shorthorn farm of J. F. Porter.





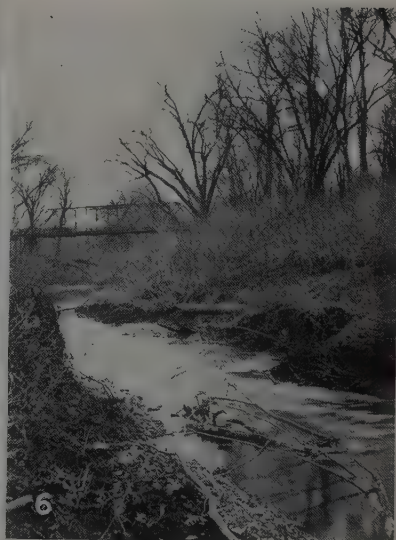
SOME OF JACKSON COUNTY'S LANDMARKS AND BEAUTY SPOTS.

1. Spring on Indian Creek.
2. Historic covered bridge near Buckner.
3. Fall time on Indian Creek.
4. Iron bridge across Indian Creek at Dallas.
5. Thousands of small streams contribute to the beauty of Jackson County.
6. For more than a half century the old grist mill at Dallas has been in operation.



Above—Entrance to Stonecroft, the country home of H. T. Abernathy, south of Kansas City. Below—When completed, Stonecroft, the country estate of H. T. Abernathy, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Kansas City, will be one of the outstanding show places of rural Jackson County. The landscape artist has lavished his skill on the planting of shrubs, the building of graceful winding walks of native stone, down to the old pump that stands in the center of a pergola, overlooking a beautiful lake. The house is located on a high point, surrounded by twenty-seven acres of blue grass lawn dotted with flower beds, cozy nooks, bird baths and fountains.



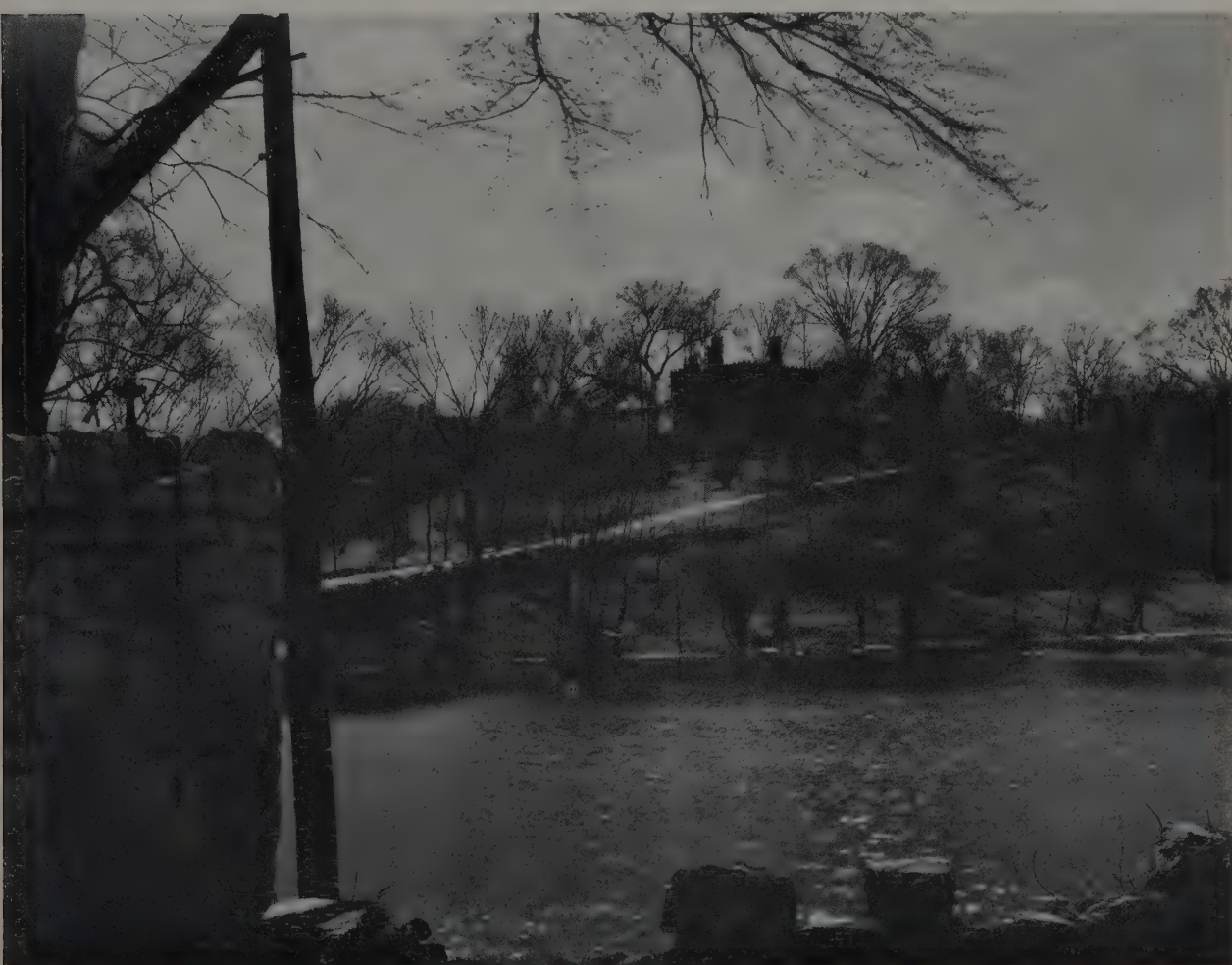


Daylight and dusk, winter and summer, these series of Jackson County's rivers, lakes and creeks were designed by nature for your enjoyment.

1. Santa Fe Railway bridge across the Missouri River at Sibley.
2. Late fall scene on Indian Creek.
3. Hannibal bridge and the municipal dock at Kansas City.
4. Numerous lakes in Jackson County offer ideal spots for picnics.
5. Indian Creek near Dallas offers the fisherman perch, crappie and catfish.
6. Bridge and stream scene on the Jefferson Highway east of Raytown.



*Above—Home of Ernest Haysler, owner of Cloverset Flower Farms near Dallas.
Below—A bit of scenic beauty is found in the old stone castle with its winding drives
leading from the lake, that may be seen on Van Horn Road east of Kansas City.*





5. A roadside market, where you can buy fresh fruits and vegetables.



ROADSIDE, PARK AND FARM SCENES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

1. Overlooking the Kansas City Southern Railroad tracks south of Kansas City.
2. Farm scene near Lone Jack.
3. Through the arch of the Shelter House in the City Park, Lees Summit.
4. Stop anywhere, on any Jackson County road, for a picnic lunch and enjoy the scenery.
5. A roadside market, where you can buy fresh fruits and vegetables.



Above—E. L. Hudson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Kaw Boiler Works, in Kansas City, selected a Blue Ridge Boulevard homesite and erected this beautiful modern country home. Mr. Hudson's hobby is police dogs and chickens.

Below—Old time pump, sheltered by a vine-covered pergola, overlooking the lake on the country home of H. T. Abernathy.





Near the crest of the Dodson hill is the country home of C. E. Moats, retired general merchandise dealer of Kansas City. Trellis and bird baths grace the one and one-half acre lawn.



Twin home. F. M. Sutton, retired contractor, and C. A. Jones, railway engineer for the Chicago and Alton, built these modern country homes on Blue Ridge Boulevard. These homes have city water and electric lights.

Below—Beautiful lake and pergola on the estate of H. T. Abernathy on the Dodson-Grandview Road about three miles south of Kansas City.





After many years he tired of the city noise and smoke; then J. W. Ritchel, wholesale meat dealer in Kansas City, selected an eight-acre homesite on Blue Ridge Boulevard, and erected this charming stone house.



The country home of Ross McCampbell, on Blue Ridge Boulevard. The original homesite contained seventeen acres, and the profit on the sales of fourteen and one-half acres was enough to pay for this home. Mr. McCampbell is employed by Montgomery Ward & Co., of Kansas City.



A home in the country with chickens. This is the home and one of the practical chicken houses on the poultry farm of J. M. Boiser, north of Independence.



The house that peonies built, owned and occupied by C. Rosefield on Blue Ridge Boulevard.



Peonies pay. So says C. Rosefield, who conducts a twelve-acre peony farm and also a sales office on Blue Ridge Boulevard.

The healthful conditions in the county are illustrated by its low death rate, one of the lowest of any American community.

Jackson County is a realm of rich farms, happy homes, a contented and prosperous populace. Its land values are on the increase. Their rich harvests respond to the touch of man, and the growing market and surplus lands offer a wonderful opportunity to the homeseeker from any clime.

This is the first book ever published that adequately has chronicled the beauties of its valleys and plains, its spring-fed streams and its thousands of acres of waving fields and blue grass. It is the purpose of this book to set forth to the world this place so blessed and so richly endowed by the labor of man.

It is the garden spot, the beautiful fringe of the great metropolitan center, Kansas City. It is peopled by a populace of farmers and growers of almost every type. It has demonstrated its ability to lead in many profitable farming industries.



KANSAS CITY, by its rapid growth, for many years caused few to realize the great agricultural wealth of the county. That tide has turned and the rich fields at last are bursting into their glory with grains, orchards, gardens, grapes and potatoes, thrifty dairies, and its huge farms lead the world for fine breeding stock for beef cattle and its poultry farms supply poultry raisers all over the Middle-West.

The following pages tell of the vast opportunity still existing in this wonderful county, a land of paved highways, churches and schools and a land where the soil and the sunshine, the rain and the breezes give up their harvest to man.

Home of Mr. Olson of the Cedarcroft Jersey Dairy farms located on the Independence-Lees Summit Road eight miles south of Independence.





WITH the vast market in Kansas City, farming industries of every kind speed their trucks into the city over paved highways, receiving the maximum amount for their products. Jackson County is the wonderland of a multitude of agricultural land opportunities.

It awaits to acclaim and enrich the seekers of a home and a farming industry. Its winters are mild and its summers are delightful. It is Maine in the summer time and Florida in the winter. No more alluring spot can be found in the world. There is not a single advantage of farm life that cannot be found on the farms of Jackson County.

Opportunity for rural life never has held out such promise. The county is built for profitable farming and the highest ideals of social, religious and educational life obtain here.

The prospective homeseeker has only to select for himself the type of farm life that appeals to him most, from the tilling of the soil to the possession of vast acres where cattle roam, and from the culture of bees to the raising of poultry. The lands of the county await the magic wand of human endeavor to increase production and to yield for their owners the harvest of the lands that God endowed and man has enriched.



Sunlight and shadows on the Blue River near the bridge at Leeds.





Looking west on Number Two highway, at the intersection with the Independence - Lees Summit paved highway. Filling stations and roadside markets are springing up along these roads.

Jackson County long ago passed the pioneer stage. It was one hundred years old in 1926. It was made a county in 1826, although the pioneer settlers had arrived here twenty years before. A settlement at what now is Sibley was the first settlement of white men ever made west of the Missouri River.

The county is rich in lore and history. It was here that vigorous martial campaigns were waged during the Indian and Civil wars. The battle of Westport was fought on a spot that now is a part of Kansas City. The settlement in the county was long a trading point for the boats that plied up and down the Missouri River.

It was in Jackson County that Jesse James staged many of his train robberies. His escapades are a part of the county's history in its years of progress. As the hordes from the East swept to the West, they found the county one of the garden spots of their long treks and settled here. Its pioneers profited from their wisdom, becoming some of the wealthiest men of the West as traders and land owners. This increase in land values will continue for many years yet to come.

Spring Valley School.



Stormy Point School.



FOR YOUR CHILDREN

*Jackson County Has Created the Same
Rural Standards of Education
as in the Cities.*



SCHOOL bells are heard in every home in Jackson County at least eight months of the year. Modern school buildings, equipped to give the boy or girl on the farm equal chances with the child in the city, dot the rich county so that not a home is more than a thirty-minute walk from some school and virtually every farm home is within a fifteen-minute walk of one of the scores of schools. An accredited system of rural education has been welded together in the county to give the child the same basic foundation of an education as in the large cities.

These schools are recognized by the higher educational institutions so that the farm boy or girl will have the same opportunities in entering the higher schools as the boy or girl in the cities.

Its inter-locking system of county, state and federally maintained highways makes the schools accessible all the year to the students. The county's school system surpasses what might be expected in such a fertile region of modern farm homes.

Highly paid teachers, fine buildings and completely equipped libraries and school rooms add greatly to the county's evenly balanced developments. The county is peopled by citizens who have developed their homes and their opportunities to include the best in life, not only for themselves, but for their children.

All the smaller towns have the finest of accredited high schools.

*Halls Memorial High School,
Buckner.*



As an outstanding feature of the development of the county as a great agricultural and livestock center, every school is required to teach agriculture, presenting the opportunities that exist in the county. Farm club work is conducted through the schools.

Indicative of the high rank of the rural schools in the county an average monthly salary of \$178 is paid male teachers and \$110 for women teachers. There are twelve high schools scattered over the county so that they are within reach of every farm. There are 115 grade schools in rural Jackson County. Three hundred and forty-four teachers are employed.



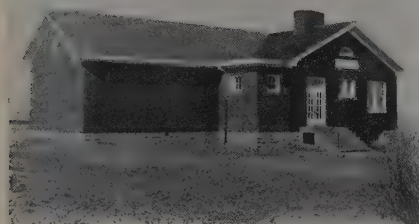
A SURVEY of the county shows that the most obscure home is less than two miles from a school. In fact, the schools in the county have been brought so near the homes of the people that only one consolidated high school—Grandview—has found it necessary to furnish a free bus system for its pupils. This, being a high school, draws from a larger territory than any grade school. The assessed valuation of school property in rural Jackson County is as follows: Sites and school buildings, \$1,630,475; libraries and furniture, \$221,650. In 1925 the different rural schools voted \$193,500 for school improvements. This figure represents the rapid development and enlarging of the school system each year. The rural schools are under the supervision of E. A. Blackburn, county superintendent of schools. The Kansas City schools are a separate system.

The total enumeration of children of school age in 1925 was 11,789. The schools of the county are made up virtually entirely of white children, there being only one negro school in rural Jackson County with only ten negro children of school age outside of Kansas City and Independence.

The school systems and educational facilities in the various towns scattered over the county are covered more fully in the descriptions of these towns elsewhere in this book.

To the right:
Grandview School.

Below:
Hickman School.





Scene in a Jackson County dairy barn. Milking time at Adams Dairy, near Blue Springs.

“WHITE GOLD”

Jackson County, the World's Ideal Dairying Spot, Offers Vast Opportunities in This Farming Industry



JACKSON COUNTY, already in many respects the leading dairy county of the world, needs more dairies. Here is an unlimited opportunity. A rapidly expanding, profitable market and rich acres suited as nowhere else to the industry await the seeker of a home and farming industry. The story of the county's dairies is an absorbing one and a glimpse of its growing dairies only give an inkling of the possibilities and opportunities that still await the farmer here. Stabled more regally than the glittering Sacred Cow of pagan land temples, Her Majesty, the Cow, dwells in the barns of Jackson County's dairy farmers and the 10,000,000 gallons of "White Gold" she yields to the county's dairymen each year have earned for her the right to the title of history's most valuable bovine, The Golden Cow.

Huge barns, tile and wooden mastodons, stuffed and crammed with hays and grains from the fertile fields of the dairy farms, and spotless, icy milk laboratories, only add to the royal home that has been built in Jackson County for Her Majesty, the Cow.





AND into these regal dairy castles have been brought and bred some of the finest cattle in the land. The stables are filled with cud-chewing royalty, blue-ribboned winners from every major American cattle and dairy show. Their milk production is far above the average of other states and almost twice as large as the other counties of the State of Missouri. Over the county's 141,629 acres of pasture land, rolling upland, moo and graze prize herds of Holstein, Jersey and Guernsey cattle feeding upon its rich blue grass.

Thus the dairy industry thrives in Jackson County, from the picturesque and profitable small farm dairies to the big and prosperous milk farms that have grown as Kansas City developed and prospered and created an unlimited market for the milk that has been and will be produced in Jackson County. This vast market—Kansas City—is right at the dairyman's door in the county. More than twelve million gallons of milk are consumed in Kansas City alone each year, about 40 per cent coming from dairies outside Jackson County. Growing his own feed, within a few minutes of an ideal market and paved highways to speed this marketing, Jackson County might be called a dairyman's Utopia.

This expanding market, these ribbons of paving that reach out from Kansas City into all nooks and corners of the big county and the advantage of a home-market create an ideal opportunity for a dairyman. Jackson County milk is in demand in Kansas City and the supply is limited. Added to these remarkable natural advantages, the dairy industry in the county is doubling its production per cow by adoption of scientific methods of cow culture.

Through the aid of the county farm bureau, the per cow production of the Cow Test Association has been doubled in the last five years. The dairies of the county are scientifically operated, developed and perfected to conform to the most modern methods of cow care and milk handling. Every major dairy owns its own bulls and year after year the cows are improved, making the business more profitable as well as more modern.

Although Jackson County dairies produce about 10,000,000 gallons of milk annually, the home market is not nearly supplied and milk trains from other counties and from Kansas bring huge shipments into Kansas City daily.

The dairy business in Jackson County is a profitable business. Its larger dairies have grown from the small farm dairy of ten years ago. They have been replaced by huge tile barns, red-topped milk barns, milk cooling systems, pure bred cattle and modern marketing systems. Milk retails from thirteen cents to thirty cents a quart in Kansas City.

With 17,850 acres of alfalfa growing in the county, the dairyman is assured of one of the finest dairy hays. The county also grows other grains and hays as well, and almost every dairy in the county raises

Benjamin Bros., Farm Dairy, shown below, is a typical county farm dairy.





Longview's Dairy palace. Prize Jerseys feeding on blue grass, the dairy barn in the background.

virtually all the feed consumed by their herds. Farm land, excellent for dairying, can be purchased in the county for around \$200 an acre. This land will produce four crops of alfalfa hay annually, other hays, corn, oats and other grains used in the dairy industry.

Most dairies find that they can operate, for a small cost, a poultry department, maintained from the surplus and waste from the dairy, and many dairies feed a herd of hogs for the market each year with the surplus grains that usually are produced for the cows. These two additional sources of income make the dairy industry one of the most profitable businesses in the county.

The Jackson County milk producer has no marketing problem, as far as demand is concerned. Several systems are used by the dairies in preparing their milk for the markets. Some sell in cans that are collected twice daily by a fleet of trucks maintained by the distributing companies in Kansas City.

Other dairies certify and bottle their own milk under their own name. This milk, also, is distributed through the companies in Kansas City. Still other dairies maintain their own distributing systems.



SEVERAL of the large hospitals and hotels in Kansas City contract for the whole output of many dairies at a price far above what the dairyman farther away from a market must accept. With production costs no higher than milk producers one hundred miles or more away from the city and with the increased profit from a home market only thirty or forty-five minutes away from the dairy barn, the Jackson County dairyman realizes the highest profit possible from his product.

Elimination of the marketing and transportation problems from farm life, as is the case in Jackson County, brings farm life to the highest possible point of perfection.

The county's 18,800 dairy cattle mostly are Jerseys and Holstein-Friesians. There are a few Guernseys, and some farmers are adding the latter stock to their herds. To show how the milk production averages of Jackson County cows compare with those of other sections, the following figures have been prepared by the government:

Average annual milk production per cow: Jackson County, 4,500 pounds; Missouri, 2,750 pounds; United States, 3,527 pounds. (There are 8.6 pounds to each gallon of milk.)

Twelve hundred dairy cows, placed under a test in 1925 by the county farm agent and that underwent a special rationing and care, such as all dairies should give their herds, averaged 7,542 pounds. It is for this mark that all dairies in the county now are striving. This is being brought about by co-operative dairy study and breeding. The average butter fat in the county herds is about four per cent.

Wherever the dairy industry thrives, Jackson County's pure bred cows and bulls are famous. Several of the most noted dairy breeding farms of the world are located in the county, making it possible for all dairies to bring their herds to the highest standards at the minimum cost.



WITH an urgent need for more milk production in the county and the advantages for purchasing and stocking a dairy farm, it becomes one of the best farming opportunities in the nation.

The show cattle of Longveiw, A. J. King and La Cima farm are known wherever there are progressive dairies. Their cattle have been awarded blue ribbons in virtually every show in the country.

Raleigh's Oxford Thistle, owned by Longview farm, was grand champion Jersey dairy cow in every show in which she was exhibited in 1925. Records equally as outstanding in the dairy business have been made by other dairy herds in the county such as the Adams dairy, Chapman dairy, La Cima, the King farm, the Hook dairy, and others.

Crescent Beauty Star, remarkable type of Holstein cow, owned by A. J. King.



A Guernsey cow from the stables of the Wolferman Dairy, one of the few of this type in the county.





(The dairy farms of the county are described individually in the following pages of this book.)

Raleigh's Oxford Thistle and her calf from Longview Farm. This grand champion cow is one of the most famous Jerseys in the world.

Jackson County raises all the feed for its dairy cattle. Western alfalfa hay is purchased by some producers with high grade cattle who do not raise enough hay for their herds. The other chief dairy feeds consists of alfalfa and other hays, oats, corn meal and wheat bran. Cotton seed meal also is shipped in by some feeders who do not raise all their feed on their farms.

Through the aid of the county farm agent, rationing systems have been worked out for the individual herds to produce the largest possible amount of milk.

Through this co-operative system of dairy study and progress the county's milk production has been growing more rapidly in the last few years than in any other section of the nation. There are a few herds in the county that are averaging more than 9,000 pounds of milk a year per cow. There are 141,629 acres of pasture land in the county, mostly in blue grass, upon which the dairy cattle feed largely during the spring and summer months.



OTHER dairy feeds produced in the county are: Corn, 70,280 acres; production, 2,548,080 bushels. Wheat, 15,380 acres; production, 246,080 bushels. Hays, alfalfa, 17,856 acres; clover and timothy, 15,488 acres; other hays, 538 acres; total production, 43,368 tons. Oats, 14,020 acres; production, 420,600 bushels. Soy beans and cow peas, 1,000 acres.

The high milk production marks set by the dairies of Jackson County is best shown in the reports of the county farm agents for 1924 and 1925. The highest milk production record of any cow

in the County Cow Testing Association for 1925 was 16,469 pounds, made by a cow owned by F. A. Renne, Hickman Mills, Mo. This remarkable milk record is emphasized by the fact that the average production per cow in the United States is 3,527 pounds. It shows what can be done in the dairy business in this county by modern dairying methods.



OLLOWING is the 1925 report of the Jackson County Cow Testing Association, under the direction of Coe Pritchett, assistant county agent, a dairy specialist.

HIGHEST MILK PRODUCING COWS—1925, first, F. A. Renne, 16,469 pounds; second, F. A. Renne, 16,015 pounds; third, Adams Dairy Farm, 14,157 pounds.

AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION PER COW—1925, 7,542 pounds, 586 head. 1924, 6,575 pounds, 436 head.

HIGHEST BUTTERFAT PRODUCING COWS—1925, first, F. A. Renne, 509.1 pounds; second, F. A. Renne, 507.2 pounds; third, Mrs. M. F. Hawkins, 504.6 pounds.

AVERAGE BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION PER COW—1925, 291.6 pounds, 586 head. 1924, 251.7 pounds, 436 head.

FEED COST TO PRODUCE 100 POUNDS OF MILK IN MOST EFFICIENT HERDS—1925, first, W. G. Carpenter, 72.8 cents per hundred; second, E. P. Mulligan, 82.4 cents per hundred; third, C. C. Hook & Sons, 92.6 cents per hundred.

AVERAGE FEED COST TO PRODUCE 100 POUNDS OF MILK—1925, \$1.48.

FEED COST TO PRODUCE 1 POUND BUTTERFAT IN MOST EFFICIENT HERDS—1925, first, W. G. Carpenter, 20.4 cents per pound; second, E. P. Mulligan, 22.4 cents per pound; third, A. G. Scherer, 24.1 cents per pound.

AVERAGE FEED COST TO PRODUCE 1 POUND BUTTERFAT—1925, 38.3 cents.

HIGHEST PRODUCING MILK AND FAT HERDS, 30 COWS OR LESS—1925, first, W. G. Carpenter, milk 7,696 pounds, fat 278.4 pounds, 16 head; second, E. V. Stuart, milk 5,930 pounds, fat 301.5 pounds, 10 head; third, E. P. Mulligan, milk 6,252 pounds, fat 229.5 pounds, 11 head.

HIGHEST PRODUCING MILK AND FAT HERDS, 31 COWS OR MORE—1925, first, F. A. Renne, milk 10,606 pounds, fat 377.4 pounds, 57 head; second, E. Peterson & Son, milk 9,775 pounds, fat 343.7 pounds, 50 head; third, Adams Dairy Farm, milk 9,681 pounds, fat 336.5 pounds, 52 head.

Seven herds averaged more than 300 pounds butterfat and received a diploma from the National Dairy Council last fall. They are: First, F. A. Renne, fat 377.4

A herd of prize baby Jerseys from F. J. Bannister's La Cima farm, being groomed for the show rings of the nation and typical of the county.



pounds, milk 10,605 pounds, 57 cows; second, E. Peterson & Son, fat 343.7, milk 9,775, 50 cows; third, Adams Dairy Farm, fat 336.5 pounds, milk 9,681 pounds, 52 cows; fourth, Mrs. M. F. Hawkins, fat 323.4 pounds, milk 8,089 pounds, 31 cows; fifth, C. C. Hook & Sons, fat 303.0 pounds, milk 8,473 pounds, 35 cows; sixth, E. V. Stuart, fat 301.5 pounds, milk 5,930 pounds, 10 cows; seventh, Wolferman's, fat 300.1 pounds, milk 7,499 pounds, 62 cows.

Members of the Jackson County Cow Testing Association, organized in 1923, follow:

Elmer C. Adams, Blue Springs, President.
 C. A. Lyons, Kansas City, Vice-President.
 F. A. Renne, Hickman Mills, Secretary-Treasurer.
 C. C. Hook and Sons, near Lees Summit.
 E. V. Stuart, near Lees Summit.
 E. P. Mulligan, near Lees Summit.
 Robert W. Barr, Independence, Route 2.
 Adams Dairy Farm, near Blue Springs.
 Wolferman Dairy Farm, a mile south of Kansas City.
 W. F. Bell, Little Blue.
 Chapman Dairy Farm, near Lees Summit.
 Dr. A. Heinzelman, near Lees Summit.
 J. H. Reavis, near Lees Summit.
 Jens Jensen, south of Kansas City.
 E. Peterson and Son.
 Mrs. Margaret J. Hawkins, Independence, Route 5.
 W. G. Carpenter, near Lees Summit.
 E. L. Young, Grand View.
 J. E. Casey, near Independence.
 Mallinson Brothers, Sugar Creek.
 C. C. Stout, near Lees Summit.
 Ray Pack, Grain Valley.
 A. F. Lunceford, Levasy.
 Albert Scherer, Lees Summit, Route 4.
 Victor Pickles.
 A. Morrison, Jr., east of Kansas City.

Milk cooling station of Chapman Dairy in Lees Summit, where milk is prepared for the consumer. Milk is transported in huge thermos truck shown at right.



A. J. King, Longview and the F. J. Bannister farms are among the leading dairy cattle breeding farms of the country. Mr. King is a nationally known breeder of Holsteins and the Bannister farm and Longview are noted breeders of pure-bred Jersey stock. These farms maintain show strings that are exhibited all over the nation. Their stables are hung with ribbons and other awards that have been captured by their cattle.

With these big breeding farms here, the dairy operator in the county has no trouble in keeping his milking farms stocked with the highest grade of milk producers at the smallest price. Prices of pure bred cows and calves vary from \$200 to \$450 a head. This is for the stock so-called "show stuff" and that are backed by ancestors of nationally known fame as milk producers.

Paved highways connect the Jackson County dairy industry with a vast market. This fact places a premium on the milk. Dairy men do not bear transportation cost and loss. Truck fleets pass every farmers' door daily, collect the milk and distribute it in Kansas City.

In Kansas City there is a huge milk consumption, as well as the other towns in the county. This has not been supplied from the county. More dairies are needed to supply this demand. Higher prices are paid for milk from the county than outside. The demand always exceeds the supply. Many of the dairies certify and pasteurize their own milk and bottle it under caps bearing their own name. Certified milk sells for 25 to 30 cents a quart in Kansas City. By using their own bottles and caps these dairies have built up a demand for their brand of milk.

With land costs low, high grade cattle to stock his farm right at home and the profitable market, no place in America presents a more alluring picture to the man who would like to invest in a dairy institution. As an example of the profit in this industry can be cited the remarkable growth of small dairy farms to the big self-maintained dairy ranches that are scattered over the county today.

Tiddledwinks Oxford from the F. J. Bannister LaCima farm, sire of some of the blue ribboned Jersey aristocracy of Jackson County.





From where big, profitable dairies grow. These children of Elmer Adams, near Blue Springs, already own their own prize heifers.

As in all other land investments in the county, the investor can depend upon a big dividend from his purchase, for the land of Jackson County is increasing in value year after year. The city is growing out to meet the country. Jackson County faces a prosperous future.

The dairy industry is described by its members and by the county farm agent, Ira Drymon, as perhaps the most profitable industry in the county owing to the diversified production, its stability as a necessity of life and allied industries that can be maintained along with the milk production. It truly is "a land of milk and honey."

Milk Distribution



MOST of the milk distributed in Kansas City is handled by large distributing systems with truck fleets and bottling stations as elaborate as the dairying industry itself out in the county. These systems must meet the strictest sanitary tests of any city in America and the systems have striven to excel each other in the elaborate preparation and sanitary distribution of "White Gold." The Chapman Dairy, Aines Farm Dairy and the Co-Operative Dairy Association are the three largest distributors in Kansas City. They, with the other systems, handle all the milk produced in the county not distributed by the dairymen themselves. In addition, they distribute thousands of gallons of milk that has to be bought outside the county to meet the demands of the Kansas City milk consumers.

Following is a list of dairy distributors, outside the producer-distributor, in the two Kansas Citys:

Aines Farm Dairy
Arctic Dairy Products Company
Bailes Farm Dairy
Budd Park Dairy
Campbell Dairy Company
Central Dairy Company
Chapman Dairy Company
Clover Dairy
Co-Operative Dairy Association
Crescent Creamery Company
Forest Dairy Company
Forsen Dairy

Hillycroft Farm Dairy
Ideal Dairy Products Company
Jett and Williams
Missouri Dairy Company
Northeast Dairy Company
Primrose Farm Dairy
Shawnee Mission Farms
Sheffield Farm Dairy
Summe Dairy Company
Westport Dairy
Maple Crest Farm
Theroff and Doehla Creamery Company



INTERESTING VIEWS TAKEN IN VARIOUS PARTS OF RURAL JACKSON COUNTY.

1. Seventy-foot span, rubble stone bridge over Van Horn Road on Blue Ridge Boulevard. Rise of arch twenty-two feet. Constructed by Jackson County in 1907.

2. Old oaken bucket on the farm of Frank Baker, Shorthorn breeder.

3. Threshing near Lone Jack.

4. "Possum season" in Jackson County rewards the efforts of young Jack-

son County nimrods.

5. Rabbits and beagles snapped by the roadside near Little Blue.

6. Winter scene in the City Park of Lee Summit.



ADAMS DAIRY FARM

*Home of "Certified Milk"
in Jackson County*

Echo King Sylvia, prize winning Holstein bull that heads the herd of "White Gold" producers on the Elmer Adams Dairy Farm, Blue Springs.



ELMER C. ADAMS' Pure-Bred Holstein Dairy Farm near Blue Springs, twenty-three miles from Kansas City, via a paved highway, is a monument to the successful development of the dairy industry in Jackson County to a scientific and profitable basis. A leader in dairy improvement in the last ten years, Mr. Adams, by his success, has established the merits of advanced methods of dairying. His herd is one of the most productive in the West and his record of milk producing cows is almost unexcelled.

Mr. Adams has introduced modern methods of dairying and farming into every branch of this 300-acre farm. He has utilized waste, transforming what

had been considered by many dairymen as the "loss" of the dairy industry, into profit.

The Adams' blue grass pastures are famous for their herds of young Holsteins, being grown and groomed to fill his milk barns and for sale.

The Adams milk barns, filled with sleek and pampered cows, the snow white milk plant where the milk is certified and bottled, and the huge tile feed barns, emphasize the thoroughness with which Mr. Adams has perfected his dairy from its infancy in 1915. This perfection in milk production is reflected in the profits from the dairy industry as operated on the Adams farm. The milk sells for 25 cents a quart and is used mostly for feeding children, as it meets the strictest sanitation tests.

Mr. Adams, by careful study of the dairying business, has increased milk production until his cows now average 9,600 pounds, or about 1,117 gallons a year, among his milk producers being some of the finest dairy cows in the West.

Starting in 1915, Mr. Adams, with his father, William Adams, gradually has improved this dairy until now his 300-acre farm is a modern, profitable business organization and his dairy farm one of the show spots of the county.

Mr. Adams spends \$300 a year to keep each cow. One of his cows in 1925 produced milk that sold for \$864. While this is an unusual milk



production, Mr. Adams contends that all his cows can be as good as the best, and it easily can be seen that there are opportunities in Jackson County for good dairymen when one cow nets a profit of more than \$500 a year.

The Adams Dairy certifies all its milk by medical commissioners of the Jackson County Medical Society. Certified milk is cooled to about 40 degrees, then bottled. Mr. Adams markets his milk through a Kansas City distributor who collects the milk at the farm.

Although Mr. Adams' dairy herd at the end of 1925 numbered 63 cows, he expects to maintain his herd at 75. To build up his milk production, he has purchased Echo King Sylvia, Holstein bull, which he uses solely for breeding purposes on his own farm.

Mr. Adams has kept a daily record of each cow every day since he started in the dairy business. Every ounce of food for each cow is weighed and charged against the cow. When it becomes apparent she is not making a profit for the farm she is sold. Farm dairies always are ready to buy these cows, for although they are not considered profitable for the Adams farm they are better milk producers than the grade cows on smaller farm dairies where there is not as large an overhead.



ALL of the buildings on the farm are of tile with green shingle roofs. The farm has its own cooling and bottling plant, with one man in charge of this work. The bottles and cans are sterilized in steam vats, the milk cooled in a specially equipped device for certified milk and the bottles capped with Adams caps so that the consumers may specify Adams milk when buying from the Kansas City distributor. There is a wide market for Adams milk.

About 1,000 quarts are sold each day. The farm also sells many cows each year. Poultry also has been added to the Adams farm. Hay and grain crops for the dairy are produced on the farm, in 1925 producing more field crops than was necessary to feed his cows. Adjoining

Cows are given baths twice daily in the Adams Dairy as shown in the picture at the left. At the right is shown a section of the cooling room with an attendant sterilizing the bottles before they are filled with certified milk.

Another view in the Adams "snow white" milking barn and a view at the rear of the milking barn.





the cooling plant, is the milk barn, equipped with hot water. The cows are washed each morning before they are milked. The barn is washed throughout twice daily. The cows are kept in a feeding barn during the cold weather, but in the summer are allowed to graze.

Some of the cows on the farm are milked as high as four times daily. One of his Holsteins produced 106.8 pounds of milk in one day. That is slightly more than 13 gallons. Several of his cows hold state records.

Mr. Adams is a leader in improving the dairies in the county and his two childrens are members of the Calf Clubs, their entries taking prizes at the American Royal in Kansas City.

Mr. Adams is one of the high milk producers of the county, his cows taking prizes in all milk tests conducted by the county.

Mr. Adams has two Holstein bulls whose dams each have produced more than 40 pounds of butter in seven days.

The Adams Dairy Farm is considered the "last word" in the dairy industry. It has reached as near perfection in the care of cows and the handling of milk as is possible for any dairy. It is a complete unit in dairying.

The herd is built upon the farm by breeding, the farm raises its own feeds, the milk is scientifically prepared and bottled on the farm. Every step in the industry is accomplished right on the farm except that final operation, the delivery of the sealed bottles of milk from the farm to the consumer.

Mr. Adams' farm is a perfect demonstration of the dairying opportunities in Jackson County. It is an example of why consumers in Kansas City demand Jackson County milk—because it meets the highest standards of health and butterfat tests.

A scene from the "dairy corner" of the Adams farm. At the left is the feeding barn, the milking barn in the center and the sanitation and bottling plant at the right.

How dairies in Jackson County conform to the strictest of health rules. Scene in Mr. Adams' milk station on his farm. Bottles are being filled and sealed for Kansas City distributing system.

"Down the lane" on the famous Shorthorn farm of Frank Baker, southeast of Kansas City.





Winter, with sparkling brooks in its icy grip, only makes more beautiful this scenic masterpiece from the Wolferman Dairy Farm.

WOLFERMAN DAIRY

*Where Guernseys and
Holsteins Reign*



THE Wolferman Dairy Farm, a successful experiment in Jackson County dairying, is located about a mile south of the city limits of Kansas City, Ninety-seventh and Holmes street. Both Holsteins and Guernseys form the herd of from 80 to 100 cows in the barns of the Wolferman farm. The farm is owned by Fred Wolferman, Kansas City merchant. The 250 gallons of milk produced on the farm daily are sold in Wolferman's stores, both cafes and grocery stores. Some of the milk is distributed in trucks, selling at 25 cents a quart.

Mr. Wolferman has established the high-grade dairy business as a profitable industry in Jackson County although the dairy purchases all its own feed.

There are 150 acres in the farm and all of this is in pasture but 30 acres. A part of the farm is wooded and its winding streams make it



Holsteins at the right waiting for the milkmen and at the left a scene in the Guernsey milking barn, showing the spotless splendor of a milk barn.

one of the most picturesque dairying farms in the county. The Wolferman barns are models in milk handling sanitation. Heated and steamed, the buildings are among the "spotless white houses" of Jackson County.



HE herd, through proper care and feeding, is one of the leading producing herds of the county. Mr. Wolferman is a member of the county dairying organizations and his farm is a model of modern scientific breeding and milk production. The barns of the farm are located on a high hill and natural drainage keeps the barns and grounds dry all the year. This is one of the big factors contributing to the model sanitary methods on this farm.

The farm maintains its own truck systems and delivers Grade A raw milk. It is within 30 minutes of all its consumers. The milk after it is taken from the cows is chilled and prepared for distribution in a white tile bottling room adjoining the milk barns.

A winter-time scene at the entrance to the Wolferman Dairy Farm and at the right is shown an example of the clean-cut, healthy type of cattle that pour out "White Gold" on this farm.





A front view of the cluster of barns and silos on the Wolferman farm. The Guernsey milking barn is at the right and the Holstein and Jersey cows are milked in the building at the left. The cooling and bottling plant is in the foreground.



THE Wolferman Dairy Farm differs from many of the other dairies in the county in that it is purely a commercial proposition by a resident of Kansas City. He has found it profitable to conduct his farm in accordance with the highest standards of dairying and any improvement in dairying methods finds its way to the Wolferman dairy as quickly as in any other dairy in America. This system has established Wolferman milk among Kansas City consumers as meeting the highest tests of cow culture and milk sanitation.

An interior view of the Holstein milking barn on the Wolferman farm and a group of cows leaving the barn after milking.





Some of the pure-bred Holstein cows that are consistent milk producers for the F. A. Renne Dairy.

F. A. RENNE FARM

*Leads in Milk Test
in Jackson County, Mo.*



WO hundred and forty acres of blue grass, twenty acres of alfalfa and 100 head of Holstein cattle in twenty acres of barns and lots make up one of the biggest milk producing dairies in Jackson County. It is the F. A. Renne Dairy Farm, a mile north of Hickman Mills. Mr. Renne is one of the leading dairymen in the county in advanced methods of milk production. The 280-acre farm is given over almost wholly to blue grass pastures, some hay and all grain being bought.

Mr. Renne is a leader in all dairy research and experimental work conducted in the county and as a result of these experiments his herd is a leader in the County Cow Test Association, his farm owning the leading cow, the leading herd and highest test herd in butterfat.

The leading milk producing cow in the county, owned by Mr. Renne, has produced 16,446 pounds of milk in one year. His herd averages 10,667 pounds of milk and 377.4 pounds of butterfat.

The Renne Dairying Company distributes its own Grade A raw milk in Kansas City. The milk is prepared and bottled on the farm and transported to a station in Kansas City from where the dairy's wagons carry it on to the consumers.

The story of the growth of the Renne dairy is an example of the improvement that is going on in the dairying industry in Jackson County.

Mr. Renne has been a dairyman in the county since 1908. He started in the dairy business with cows that produced 4,500 pounds of milk yearly. At the end of fifteen years his herd was producing 7,000 pounds of milk annually. Then Mr. Renne joined the County Cow Test Association and in two years more raised his production of milk to 10,677 pounds yearly for his entire herd.

The winter season that has made dairying more expensive in the more northern states is not experienced in Jackson County. In fact, the Renne farm figures show, the winter season is the most profitable for the dairyman. By feeding in the mild winter months, Mr. Renne has increased production in the winter over the summer months.

The Renne farm is a large user of hay, even the pastures in the spring and summer months being stocked with hay racks.

Mr. Renne, who keeps a daily record of feed and production of each cow in his stables, has fixed \$140 as the annual upkeep cost of a dairy cow in his barns. They average $13\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of milk daily which is sold at from 13 to 15 cents a quart. The upkeep figure does not include cost of distribution and bottling.



MR. RENNE is one of the few dairies in county that milk three times a day. His cows are milked at midnight, eight o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Renne has increased his milk production from 25 to 68 per cent among his cows by milking three times daily instead of twice. From ten to fifteen cows are culled from the Renne herd yearly as not profitable milk producers. This is determined by the individual records of the various cows. These cattle are sold as "canners" at the stock yards or to smaller home dairies.

The Renne farm maintains its own herd bull and the entire herd now is made up of Renne bred cows.

Mr. Renne is one of the practical dairymen of the county who has entered the field of modern dairying methods and his success in this field is an example of the new epoch in profitable dairying in Jackson County.

Cow barn on the Renne Farm, housing some of Jackson County's record breaking milk producers.



The farm home of F. A. Renne.





These snow - white buildings house the cows on the Hamilton Dairy Farm.

HAMILTON DAIRY

*Twenty Years of Country Life
With Cows*



LITTLE snow-white dairy farm, a modern country residence within sight of a paved highway and a modern rural high school. Beauty and efficiency. This is the home of W. H. Hamilton, one of the pioneer dairymen in the county. Mr. Hamilton has been a dairyman on the same farm for fifteen years, living on the farm for the last twenty years, starting in 1905. The farm is located two and one-half miles northeast of Hickman Mills, one mile from the Ruskin High School.

There are 120 acres in the farm, all of which is in blue grass. All the feed is purchased. Both Jerseys and Holsteins make up the herd of seventy-five head owned by Mr. Hamilton. About 120 gallons of milk are produced on the farm daily. From the little white cooling house, the milk is started to the consumer, chilled and bottled by Mr. Hamilton. It is delivered to a Kansas City distributing system.

Mr. Hamilton's experiment in the dairying industry is one of the most interesting in the county. He has made a success by confining his work to his herd alone, buying all his own feed. "I have found it more profitable to eliminate what was an entirely separate crew of men needed for farming," Mr. Hamilton says, "and using only a dairying crew."

Two bulls are kept on the farm. About fifty cows are milked throughout the year.

Mr. Hamilton has developed his farm into a self-sustaining institution. There are chickens, geese and hogs to round out the farm. A truck garden keeps the table supplied with fresh foods. All of these things on the dairy farm also add to the income. His years in the dairy business have brought to Mr. Hamilton that which is the ambition and dream of every man, more or less independence in life when worry can be faced with a smile.



A sight to stir the ambition of any man who is a lover of rural life. A peaceful scene on the Jersey farm of Olson and Yost.

OLSON AND YOST DAIRY

*Remarkable Dairy Business Added to
Famous Hereford Farm*



ANY dairyman interested in successful and profitable milk production should know the story of W. L. Yost, Independence banker, and G. H. Olson, one of the pioneers in the dairying industry in Jackson County. These two men have pooled their interests in a dairying business which is planned to be made the largest dairy in the county. It is the intention of this organization to first build their dairy to a maximum milk production, distributing through a retail distributor in Kansas City. Then when the maximum milk production has been reached from a herd of 200 cattle, the organization plans to distribute its own milk under the label, "Cedarcroft Jersey Farm."

The 640-acre farm is owned by Mr. Yost but has been leased to the dairying enterprise. Cedarcroft is located on a paved highway, eight miles south of Independence. It is a valuable tract of land and its products so varied that the farm maintains its herd of Jerseys. In addition to the Jerseys, Mr. Yost for several years has been a nationally known breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

The reason a dairyman is interested in the Olson and Yost dairy business is that it is entirely a dairy business, no cattle being produced for show rings or records. Yet the farm is one of the show spots of the county owing to its rich fields of blue grass pastures and fine cattle buildings.



Another view of this beautiful dairy and Hereford farm, showing the snowy buildings and silos in which are housed some of the prize cattle of America.

Mr. Yost is a banker in Independence but has been interested in stock raising and farming for many years. His home is located on Cedarcroft. Mr. Olson has been a practical dairyman since 1899.

Mr. Olson's system in stocking the dairy barns, is but an example of the opportunities of the dairy business in Jackson County.



ALTHOUGH he knows personally every animal in his herd, Mr. Olson keeps careful records of them, thus making doubly sure that his cows are "earning their feed." Cedarcroft, like the other high grade dairies of the county, has more than met the increasing high standards of sanitation in milking and preparation of dairy products. With its own white-lined milk rooms, the milk is chilled and bottled under its own caps and distributed by the Kansas City distributor.

Cedarcroft, also buys and sells Jerseys and this business, a natural subsidiary of the dairy industry, will grow with the years as the herd is increased and improved by breeding.

Cedarcroft is one of the few dairies in the county using milking machines. At the end of 1925, although then one of the youngest dairies in the county, Cedarcroft was producing 150 gallons of Jersey milk daily. The owners of Cedarcroft are planning expansion in the dairy industry in Jackson County. Most of the larger dairies are doing the same thing. This is due to the growing market that must be partly supplied by an inferior grade of milk from distant farms from Kansas City and as rapidly as the dairies of the county increase their supply this trade will fall off, the dairies in the county creating by their own increased production a larger market for their milk.

Using his experience as a cow-man for twenty-six years, Mr. Olson spent several weeks visiting farms in Kansas and other counties near Kansas City. He bought what he considered the best 75 young Jersey cows he could find but his average price was only \$85 a head. This is a feat in "cow shopping," but only illustrates the opportunities existing in this section for a dairy operator. Half of this herd were pure-bred Jerseys that were picked up at a remarkable price at farm sales and auctions. With this herd as a foundation, the dairy has purchased pure-bred Jersey bulls with which the farm will be increased to 200 or more cows. This will make the largest individual dairy in the county.

One of the huge barns used formerly to stable the big Hereford herd is being converted into one of the largest, modern dairy barns in the county. The milk from the farm now is distributed through a retail distributor who pays 50 cents a gallon for all milk from Cedarcroft. Mr. Olson believes that when the farm has reached its maximum production it will find it valuable to enter the distribution business. However, he believes this should be a separate organization from the dairy.

Mr. Olson has prepared a list of what he calls the requisites of starting a good dairy. They are:

Careful purchase of original stock.

System for improved breeding.

Profitable market.

Estimation of milk production cost per gallon.

Individual cow, not herd, study for feeding.

Rich pastures.

Silos.

Production of all milk by-products.



IN launching a dairy farm, Mr. Olson's plan is to figure in land costs, upkeep and all other expenses of the dairy business and balance them against the sale price of milk. Taking into consideration all these facts, Mr. Olson says there is no better dairying opportunity in the country than in Jackson County. He has been in the dairy business in the Kansas City market for many years and never has seen an over-production of milk although the market has been partially supplied by trainloads of pasteurized milk from sections hundred of miles from the city. Outside of Jackson County there are few dairies that can sell Grade A raw milk in Kansas City, for which there is a big demand. This grade of milk must meet high standards set by the board of health such as quick delivery, which is impossible from dairies more removed from Kansas City. The paved highways and distribution systems bring the milk of the county to the consumers door only minutes after prepared by the dairies.

The big white Cedarcroft Jersey barns are surrounded by 300 acres of blue grass upon which the cattle feed for at least seven months of the year. The remainder of the big tract is devoted to the production of hay and grain crops. Two 165-ton silos are used in the feeding of the cattle.



Jersey blue-bloods on the Robert W. Barr Cedarcrest Dairy. The clean practical cow-keeping illustrated in this scene from the Barr lots is an inspiration for the lover of animals.

CEDARCREST JERSEYS

*Robert W. Barr Finds Ideal Country Life
in Rural Jackson County*



ROBERT W. BARR'S 80-acre Jersey farm, four miles east of Independence on Highway 20, is another picturesque combination of dairy farm and country home in Jackson County. Mr. Barr had been operating his pure-bred Jersey dairy farm for ten years in 1925. He distributes his own milk in Kansas City.

Cedarcrest is the name of the Barr home and dairy. All but 20 acres of the farm is in blue grass and Mr. Barr purchases most of the feed used in his dairy. Combined with the dairy farm, Mr. Barr also maintains a poultry business and is a breeder of German police dogs on his farm. Trucks from the farm distribute the milk in Kansas City, retailing at 25

cents a quart. The farm also distributes the Jersey milk from the registered Jersey herd of Rolla Oliver, nationally known breeder of high class Jersey cattle in Jackson County.

The Barr farm is a modern, scientific dairy farm, breeding its own pure-bred Jerseys, bottling and distributing its own products.

Mr. Barr is a leader in advanced methods of dairying in the county and a member of the various dairy associations.

Milk sanitation, as in the other dairy farms of the county, is perfected on the Barr farm to conform with the highest standards of milk handling. Separate feeding and milking barns, make it possible to handle the rich Jersey milk in the cleanest possible way.



The Barr home and a scene in the bottling plant on this registered dairy institution.



The Barr milk herd is maintained at about 65 head throughout the year. About seven months a year his cows are placed on blue grass pastures but a special feed ration is prepared throughout the year to maintain an even grade of rich Jersey milk.

The Barr farm is one of the reasons Kansas City milk consumers get the highest grade milk of any city in the United States. Silo feed, blue grass, grains and hay are fed all the year to produce the high-grade milk that has made the Barr Jersey milk a standard brand among consumers.

The farm was started as a country home by Mr. Barr but the dairying opportunities in Jackson County lured him into the breeding and milking of Jersey cattle. The business has been enlarged almost every year and the herd is planned to be increased and maintained at 100 head.

This is being brought about by breeding with his own herd bulls and culling his cows. A strict check is kept on the cows. In the last few years the farm has entered into the poultry business and several hundred chickens, maintained largely upon what had been waste from the dairy farm, now produce an added profit.



THE Barr farm, accepting the opportunity that is offered any type of farm life in Jackson County, is becoming a complete agricultural unit built around the dairy.

The herd sire at Cedarcrest is Oxford Daisy's Flying Fox, 83,284. This bull was the first bull in Missouri to receive the gold medal from the American Jersey Cattle Club. Requirements for this medal are three daughters with butter-fat production of more than 700 pounds. Mr. Barr has specialized in the sanitation and handling of milk, looking to the cutting down of the bacteria count. His milk remains at body heat only long enough to be transferred from the milkman's pail to the cooler. His average bacteria count for a year is 1,387. Health laws allow a count of 10,000.

Two interior scenes at Cedarcrest, at the left is a view of the feeding barn and at the right a scene in the milking barn.





THE HOOK DAIRY

Father and Sons Operate Business He Founded

Holsteins await the milkmen in the lots of the Hook Dairy Farm, a dairy built up to a successful, profitable basis by a "city man."



C. HOOK AND SONS not only have built up a profitable dairy farm, five miles southwest of Lees Summit, but have entered the distribution branch of the dairy industry and now sell milk for the smaller farm dairies around Lees Summit. Starting with a small herd ten years ago, Mr. Hook now is the fifth largest distributor of milk in Kansas City. Mr. Hook's own dairy is a practical, sanitary institution with sixty Holstein cows. He is enlarging his dairy and operates his own breeding stables. About 1,000 gallons of milk are distributed by the Hook farm daily, all in Kansas City. The farm operates five delivery trucks. The dairy maintains a large cooling and heating plant on the Hook farm where several men

are employed in pasteurizing all the milk sold. As soon as the milk is pasteurized and bottled it is rushed into Kansas City to the consumer.

In this way the consumers of Hook's Dairy milk are assured of fresh pasteurized milk.

Daily the trucks of the Hook Dairy pick up the milk from the small farm dairies around Lees Summit who sell through Mr. Hook. This milk is transported to the Hook pasteurization plant where it is heated, cooled and bottled to meet the high health and sanitary standards set up by the Kansas City Board of Health. Pasteurized milk must be heated to 145 degrees.

Mr. Hook has the confidence of his consumers through his initiative in the production of better dairy cows. He has been an active member of the Cow Testing Association and dairy organizations in the county for several years.

By his intensive study of feeding and care of his Holstein cattle, Mr. Hook has won several prizes in the county experiments as operating the most economical and profitable herds. Mr. Hook also is the leader in the movement to help the small dairy farm, where a farmer milks from three to twenty-five cows, to improve his cows. It is his plan that a co-operative system be worked out where these farmers may purchase their own pure-bred bulls. In this way Mr. Hook would continually improve the grade of milk he distributes and at the same time increase the value of the cattle to the farmers from which he buys as well as increasing their profit.

In this way Mr. Hook would enable the farmers from whom he buys milk to cull their cows and put their small milk production on the same intensive, profitable basis as the largest and most modern dairies in the county. Many of the farmers who sell milk are losing money on a part of their cows and it is Mr. Hook's plan to eliminate these cows entirely and make every cow in the county pay a profit. This, of course, would be to the advantage of the milk consumer as well as the farmer himself, as the grade of the milk would be improved. In improving their own herd by the installing of breeding barns, the Hook farm sells cows that have met production tests to farmers from whom they buy milk. This system is working to the advantage of all the farmers who sell Mr. Hook milk.

Associated with Mr. Hook in the dairy business are his two sons, Arthur and Ralph Hook.



S to butter fat, the Hook milk is listed as over the 300-pound butterfat class. About 150 gallons of milk are produced daily from the Hook farm herd.

Mr. Hook is an active member of the co-operative organizations for the improvements of dairy cows and breeding in the county. John Hook, father of Mr. Hook, came to Jackson County sixty-four years ago. He purchased his first farm in Jackson County at \$4 an acre which now is worth more than \$300 an acre.

The Hook farm consists chiefly of black loam soil on which are raised clover, alfalfa and soy bean hay for his cattle as well as grains that are used for feed. Like all dairy farms in Jackson County, the Hook farm uses silo feed. As a leader in working out a system of economical, balanced ration Mr. Hook has reduced his feeding cost per cow, maintaining the same high grade of butterfat in his milk.

The Hook farm continually is enlarging its herd but a large share of these cows and young bulls are sold by Mr. Hook to the farmers from whom he buys his milk for distribution. Although there is strong competition among distributing companies buying milk over the county, Mr. Hook meets this by establishing the best of relations with the small dairy farmers by his co-operation in their problems.

The Hook farm has been made into a complete dairy unit. It produces, buys, prepares and distributes milk. It breeds, feeds, milks and sells its own cattle.

In 1915 Mr. Hook started almost without capital on the farm his father has owned for a half century and turned its fields into production for a small herd of cattle he was able to get together. Since that time cows have been earning money to buy more cows and as a result a complete dairying institution has been built up by Mr. Hook.

The Hook farm is an unusual example of what a practical business man can do in the dairying business by applying business principles and experiments in modern dairying methods. Before Mr. Hook started into the dairy industry he operated a wholesale grocery business.

The record he has established in the dairy industry illustrates the possibilities of dairying in Jackson County.



A registered Holstein bull on the Hook farm, typical of the breeding progress being made by the dairy industry and a view of the pasteurizing plant of the dairy.





This wooden mastodon is filled with some of America's most noted Holsteins and crammed with tons of hay and feeds. It is a view from the paved highway of the barn of A. J. King, nationally known breeder of Holstein royalty.

FAMOUS HOLSTEINS

*A. J. King, Exclusive Breeder
of This Type*



JACKSON COUNTY'S, as well as Missouri's, biggest breeder of pure-bred Holstein cattle is A. J. King. To become one of the biggest Holstein breeders in America, Mr. King owns 768 acres of farm land that goes into his Holstein breeding industry. Hundreds of acres of pasture land, hay and grain crops are harvested to help maintain this big organization. Wherever good Holsteins are bred the name of the King Farm is famous. Mr. King's extensive Holstein industry consists of two big farms, 600 acres, a half mile east of Grandview, and 168 acres, a mile south of Dodson, known as Rose Hill Farm.

Cattle from the King barns enter a large majority of the cattle show rings of the country and his mammoth barns are filled with prize winners.

Mr. King's farm is another of the many beautiful show farms of the county. It is a picture of the development of this breed of dairy cow to its greatest height.

The barn on the King farm is one of the largest in the county. Grouped around the big dome of the building are departments that compose a complete routine of life for a Holstein from birth until she is sold from the showroom in the center of the big structure.

The farm stables about 150 cattle all the year, with 50 to 60 calves always coming on. All the milk produced is fed to the calves, no milk being sold by this big Holstein farm. The calves are sold all over the United States, the King farm being one of the most widely known in America. About 150 gallons of milk are fed daily to the calves.



The big show string of Holsteins that are exhibited over the country by Mr. King has greatly increased the prestige of Jackson County among dairymen and breeders.

Hay and grains for feeding the cattle are raised on the farm.

W. J. Billings is manager of the farm and Frank Wells is manager of Mr. King's fine stock, showing them over the country each year.

Berylwood Prince Johanna Aggie is one of the herd bulls of the King farm and prize winner in many state and national fairs. Perhaps the greatest bull of the farm is Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, son of Prince Aggie of Berylwood, \$110,000 bull.

As on the other breeding farm of the county, Mr. King breeds and sells only his own cattle.

Mr. King is a wealthy Kansas City real estate man and a pioneer in Jackson County. His farm land has proven a profitable investment as well as building up his huge Holstein breeding industry. By the investment of several hundred thousands of dollars in Jackson County's future, Mr. King, one of the most successful land dealers in the county, has exhibited his confidence in the county, not only for the dairyman but for the person who wants to make their home in the county.

The beautiful barns, stuffed with hay and grain from his own fertile acres, might have been created by some Aladdin. But they only tell the story of the development of the farm lands of the county to meet the most exacting demands of modern, scientific farming and animal husbandry.

The growth of Kansas City to the south has greatly increased land values of the King farm and already part of the farm is being plotted into suburban home lots.

Berylwood Prince Johanna, prize winning bull in show rings from coast to coast, and a herd bull in the King breeding stables.





A railway mail clerk and his sons have built this dairy, the home and business of the Junius Johnson family. It has brought happiness and independence to them.

JOHNSON FARM

*Dairying and a Home
in the Country*



HAVE you a yearning for a home in the country? If you have you should know the story of Junius Johnson, a railway mail clerk, who now owns a dairy farm in Jackson County. The story of Mr. Johnson's "little home in the country" is but an example of the possibilities for every person who is seeking happiness and independence. These opportunities exist in Jackson County as nowhere else. Land bargains are to be had and their productivity means independence to the home seeker. Mr. Johnson, after purchasing the farm, has continued his work in the mail service and the dairy work has provided a profession for his two sons, Junius, Jr., and Walter Johnson.

The farm is located near Hickman Mills. All the Johnsons live there. Mr. Johnson returns to his farm with its cows and chickens when he returns from his daily run in a railway car. The farm is proving a profitable venture in conjunction with the contentment of rural life. It has proven so successful as a dairy farm that the Johnsons are increasing their herd of dairy cows from 30 to 100 head.

The farm consists of 40 acres, most of which is in pasture. About 150 gallons of milk are sold daily from the farm. Although the herd now is composed of grade cows, registered Jerseys and Holsteins soon will stock the farm. Grade A raw milk is produced and sold.

Since going to the country the Johnsons have become recognized as among the county's most practical dairymen. They are members of the Cow Testing Association and co-operate in all dairy progress in the county. The Johnsons have even gone so far in making their dairy a success that they now have their own two trucks in which they distribute their milk. They also raise their own garden food and poultry.



The Johnson home and the barns in which are stabled the cows that brought contentment to this family out in Jackson County.



A part of the herd is milked three times a day.

There are scores of small farm homes in the county that offer just such possibilities as the Johnson farm. These homes prove more than self supporting in addition to the pleasure the owner receives as a rural resident. Beautiful scenery, paved roads and fertile soil offer happiness at a profit.

In this white palace of the Aines Farm Dairy Company, Thirty-first Street and Gillham Road, Kansas City, the milk is finally prepared for the consumer. It is one of the most elaborate milk plants in the West.

There are hundreds of acres in Jackson County suitable for these farm home types and not only do they offer profit and pleasure now but represent one of the best real estate investments in the world.



RED ACRES

*The Walbridge Farm, One of the Most Unusual
in County.*



HE story of Red Acres Farm, near Independence, is the story of a business man in Kansas City who dreamed about a farm. In fact, the Walbridge family all shared in the dream and each have contributed their share in making this is unusual and very interesting venture in the farming industry. The farm consists of forty acres and is thoroughly modern, with city water and electric power. Mr. Walbridge, or, to be correct, all the Walbridges, now possess and take pride in the registered Jerseys on the farm. The farm breeds registered Jerseys and sells dairy products. Also pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens are raised.

To emphasize the modern facilities on the farm, it now has three natural gas wells. Mr. Walbridge lives in Kansas City and is secretary of the Burnham-Munger-Root Company, wholesale dry goods company.

Oxford's Gypsy Girl, champion continuous long distance butter-fat cow of all breeds in Missouri and winner of three Jersey silver medals in succession. She is a member of the Walbridge Jersey herd.





Two scenes at winter-time on Red Acres Farm, the dairy barn and the home of the manager of the Walbridge family's co-operative venture.



BECAUSE Mr. Walbridge's experience should interest every person who would like to have a country home, his own story of Red Acres is printed. Here it is:

"Fourteen years ago we purchased the farm now known as Red Acres, so named because we first stocked it with Duroc Jersey hogs, Rhode Island Red chickens and Bourbon Red turkeys.

"Five of our first red pullets entered the American egg laying contest and broke an official month world record of 141 eggs out of a possible 155 eggs.

"Our great show cockerel next developed on our little farm, won first at the state fair and the state poultry show prize in St. Joseph, making him the state champion. These experiences certainly encouraged our farm venture.

"Then, following these successes, our hen that became famous, Rose of Red Acres, and her daughters, Rose II and Rose III, were consistent show winners. We turned down more orders than we filled one year at \$1 per egg from our chicken pens. That was somewhat encouraging for the city man, was it not?

"We sold some of our hogs that also were prize winners.

"With these successes we gradually entered the registered Jersey cattle game. When we parted with \$250 for a registered Jersey cow many of our neighbors thought we were ready for an asylum. For several years we tried out several strains and families of Jerseys, including some of the large type American breeds and finally selected the Oxford-Majesty strains and have been developing these families for the last six years (in 1925.)

"We have had on our place two state champion butterfat cows for 1924, as announced by the America Jersey Cattle Club. We won two first places, one for AAA or 305 days, by Interested Oxford Peach, producing 502 pounds of butterfat over all competitors including mature cows. Peach started her test at 4 years and 3 months of age.

"Oxford Gipsy Girl won the AA or 365 day butterfat test by producing 655 pounds of butterfat. She now holds the state record as continuous long distance butterfat cow over all breeds for Missouri and now is starting her sixth year of continuous register of merit test. We have four of her daughters, one grandson and a granddaughter.

"We now have discarded all other livestock and handle only the registered Jerseys. We are giving all our attention to record cream producing Jerseys and their sale. Two years ago we added a noted bull to our herd, as junior herd sire. His name is Combinas Majesty, a son of Majesty's Gamboge Lad and out of a daughter of Sybils Gamboge, the breed's great Jersey bull. Combinas' calves are the most outstanding animals ever born on our place.



A group of Jerseys from the Walbridge Farm and the head of Interested Oxford Peach, champion butterfat cow as a four-year-old.

"What we strive for is the greatest continuous production of cream from amount of feed consumed, coupled with an animal personality that compels the highest regard for a lover of animal life. We enjoy and love our Jerseys. They are most responsive to good treatment. For us they have been both a pleasure and profitable investment."

The Walbridges are so proud of their farm and Jerseys that the "welcome" sign always is out to vistor's and they take no greater pride than to exhibit their farm and their animals. This farm is a remarkably interesting experiment in the finding of happiness by a city dweller in a rural place that, in addition to the enjoyment it has brought to the family, has been profitable investment. Certainly what the Walbridges have done others also may do.



This view of the A. Morrison, Jr., dairy barn, Eighty-ninth Street and Blue Ridge Boulevard, shows the conservative, practical methods of dairy building, erected cheaply but meeting all requirements for sanitation and efficiency.





A group of some of the world's Jersey royalty chewing their cuds on a morning airing outside the steam-heated barn of Rolla Oliver, known the nation over as a breeder of Jerseys.

ROLLA OLIVER'S JERSEYS

Nationally Known Breeder Distinguishes County

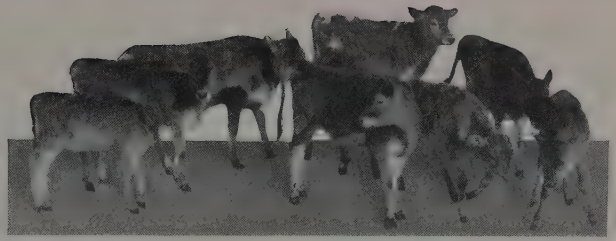


HE registered Jersey farm of Rolla Oliver, two miles south of Independence on the Raytown Road, truly is a home of "White Gold." Jersey milk production records that have been established by its cows surpass some of the record figures of the prolific Holstein herds of the county. Mr. Oliver's herd of Jersey cows average almost 10,000 pounds of milk annually. This is one of the greatest accomplishments of any Jersey herd in the United States. The Oliver Jersey Farm not only is a dairy but is known all over the United States as a leading Jersey breeding farm. The milk produced is distributed through Cedarcrest Farm. The farm primarily is operated for breeding purposes, its cows and calves being marketed among purchasers of pure-bred Jerseys all over the nation.

The farm has been in operation six years and maintains its herd at from 70 to 100 cattle. About 35 young calves are produced for sale

Rolla Oliver's home and a view from the road of his modern Jersey barn, home of a nationally known Jersey type.





Baby Jerseys on the Oliver farm ready to be shipped to dairy barns over the country and Buttercup Oxford Eminent, herd bull of these noted breeding stables.

each year. While maintained chiefly as a breeding farm, the cows have established some record figures on milk tests.

Mr. Oliver is the only Jersey dairyman in the county who milks his entire herd three times daily. He has found that a Jersey cow can stand this intensive milking as well as the Holstein. The production of the Jersey has been increased as greatly through an additional milking, Mr. Oliver has found.

The Oliver farm is a member of the America Jersey Cattle Club and the club keeps records of the herd.

Some of these records are outstanding among Jersey breeders and dairymen everywhere in the United States.

Lady Lillibridge's Polly, one of Mr. Oliver's registered cows, has a milk production record of 12,003 pounds of milk and 632.17 pounds of butter fat. She was a senior four-year-old when this test was made.

Tiddledywinks Buttercup, another of the Oliver cows, produced 10,312 pounds of milk and 567.95 pounds of butter fat.

Buttercup Oxford Eminent is the herd bull of the Oliver farm.

Every cow and bull on the Oliver farm is registered. Its stock is well known from coast to coast among the highest grade breeders and buyers. Although some of the stock is sold in the county, much of it is widely sold in states all over the nation.

The milk, which is sold by Cedarcrest Farm, another Jersey farm, is marketed in Kansas City at 25 cents a quart, as raw milk. About 90 gallons are sold daily.

There are 57 acres in the farm, all but a small portion being in blue grass. Alfalfa is the only crop of the farm, all of the grains and other hays being purchased. The barns and buildings on the farm are as modern as any in the county. Mr. Oliver's farm assures Jersey dairies of one of the best strains of Jerseys that can be bought in America.

Two prize winning Jersey cows on the Oliver farm. Lady Lillibridge's Polly, right, with a production record of more than 12,000 pounds of butterfat, and Tiddledywinks Buttercup with a record of more than 10,000 pounds.





The outstanding "show place" of Little Blue is the beautiful home, garage and huge dairy barns of W. B. Frey.



LAKE SIDE DAIRY

*A Beauty Spot in a Fertile Valley
Owned by W. B. Frey*



DAIRY is the leading industry on the farm of W. B. Frey, who owns 700 acres of fertile valley land surrounding the town of Little Blue. It is known as Lakeside Farm and set in the center of a rich valley estate is one of the picturesque dairy industries of Jackson County. Mr. Frey has operated a dairy since 1915. To the dairy he has added all branches of the farming industry that can be carried on in connection with the milk production business.

Beautiful barns and a picturesque country home have been built by Mr. Frey. There are about seventy-five cows in the milking barns of the farm, the milk being sold through a Kansas City distributor. Most of the farm is in blue grass.

In connection with his dairy business Mr. Frey raises hogs and feeds beef cattle. The farm is ideally equipped for these by-products of his dairy farm. Springs and lakes on the farm provide water for the cattle. The lakes have been stocked with fish from the state hatcheries.

Lakeside is becoming more and more a dairy farm and new buildings are being added from time to time to enlarge the facilities for handling the cows and their production. Mr. Frey buys most of his feed and believes that the dairying industry can be made profitable by buying all feed and leaving the entire farm in blue grass for grazing. Being only a short distance from Kansas City, his milk brings a high price.

Lakeside Farm with its large acreage, high type of farm developments and ideal locations is one of the most valuable dairying properties in Jackson County. It also is just as well equipped to handle profitably other farm industries in conjunction with the dairying industry.



Modern methods of advertising such as this are used to let motorists know where the milk for their tables is produced. It helps bring the producer in closer contact with the consumer.

CEDAR BROOK FARM

*Jens Jensen Has Own System
For Dairying*



JENS JENSEN, who is one of the largest producers of Grade A raw milk in the county, operates his dairy at a profit although his 280 acres is located on valuable suburban property. The dairy is known as Cedar Brook Farm. The Jensen farm is at Eighty-ninth street and Wornall Road, just south of Kansas City. Mr. Jensen does not breed his own cattle, maintaining he has found it profitable to buy cows that already have been tested for profitable milk production.

The Jensen farm milks more than 100 cows throughout the year. He requires milk tests be run on these cows before purchasing them just the same as is required in registered cattle. Virtually all of the valuable Jensen dairy farm is sodded in blue grass. The farm buys all of its grain feed.

Dairy milk barns of Cedarbrook Farm; electric lighted and immaculately clean.



Cooling station and loading dock of Cedarbrook Farm.





HE farm maintains a fleet of trucks and small delivery wagons, distributing all the milk in Kansas City. His milk distribution system is one of the most complete in the county.

The milking barn on the Jensen farm is perhaps the largest in the county. Adjoining the barn is a complete cooling and bottling plant, with a large dock from the refrigerator room, from where the cases of "White Gold" are loaded into trucks and speeded away to the consumer. The farm is only a few minutes from any section of Kansas City.

The butterfat record on Cedarbrook Dairy Farm is maintained at 4 per cent, although the minimum allowed by city ordinance is 3.2 per cent. No skimmed milk is ever used to lower the butterfat percentage when conditions cause it to raise to 4.3 or 4.5 per cent. When it raises to 4.3 or 4.5 per cent additional Holsteins are purchased to equalize the percentage. In the event it runs below 4 per cent, which is very seldom, he adds more Jerseys to the herd.

Producers of Grade A raw milk must meet the highest sanitation tests of the Kansas City health officials. The Jensen farm is considered a model in milk sanitation. It is not elaborate but thoroughly clean and the milk is bottled in the shortest possible time after it is taken from the cow. From the foaming milk pails it is rushed into chilled containers in the cooling room. Its own cooling plant is only a few steps from the cow. From the big cans it is poured into the cooling system and from there into the bottles, giving the milk the smallest possible trip from cow to bottle, thence to the consumer.

At the rear of the milking barn and chilling plant, is a large grain and feed barn. Hay racks and long sheds for the cattle protect them on days when snow keeps them from the blue grass fields.

Mr. Jensen is a progressive dairyman and belongs to the County Cow Testing Association, co-operating in the improvement of dairy cattle in the county. His extensive entrance into the distribution of his own milk has demonstrated the possibilities in the dairying industry for the large dairy in Jackson County.

Scene in the yard on the Jensen farm, showing the registered cattle that produce Cedar Brook milk.





Above: The home of T. M. Godfrey, east of Hickman Mills.
Below: Sanitary tile buildings on the Godfrey Dairy Farm.
Right: Tile silo which holds feed for the cattle to eat on the few days when the ground is covered with snow.

T. M. GODFREY DAIRY

He Finds A Home in the Country



If you live in the city and yearn to live in the country with its pure air and contentment, T. M. Godfrey, three miles east of Hickman Mills, has the formula. He solved this problem by going into the dairying business. Mr. Godfrey, in 1925, had spent thirteen years in building up his herd of cows, keeping his own bull for breeding. He leases the 247-acre farm from Johnny Kling, famous baseball star and now a resident of Kansas City.

About fifty head of cows are milked by Mr. Godfrey and his production averages about 120 gallons daily. Although Mr. Godfrey's dairy industry is not as large as many others in the county, it is an example of what can be done with a small dairy.

A complete dairying industry has been built up on the farm by Mr. Godfrey. He chills, bottles and caps his own Grade A raw milk and with his own truck transports it to Kansas City where it is distributed by one of the large distribution systems.

When Mr. Godfrey went into the dairying business it had to be a profitable venture. He went into it to "sink or swim" and he has been in it thirteen years. He now owns his own herd, a brand new motor car and his own radio around which the family sits at night and listens to the world entertain them.



HUS it is exemplified that the dairying industry in Jackson County for the man who must make himself and his family a living and provide for them a healthy, contented home in the country, is just a practical business proposition. The Godfreys not only dairy but raise virtually everything they eat on their farm. Several hundred chickens that roam over the farm provide a large part of the family larder. Then there are hogs that fill the meat house and a few are sold each year to help keep the family savings bank book going along.

Then most of the feed is raised on the farm. They have milk, butter, fresh eggs, chickens, meat and vegetables from their own farm for the table. Is this a displeasing picture for the man who would like to live in the country and "make his way?"

One hundred acres of the farm is in blue grass, forty acres in corn and twenty acres in silage. There is a large silo on the farm.

Mr. Godfrey purchased U. S. Generva Ormsby, a bull bred on the government farm at Leavenworth, Kas. The mother of this bull, also raised on the government farm, sold in 1925 to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for \$11,000.

Although the buildings on the farm are not elaborate, they represent dairying efficiency and reveal the opportunities for the man who would like to enter the dairying industry in Jackson County.

*Sunlight and shadows on the
Little Blue River, two miles
south of Atherton.*





Nearly every Jackson County dairy has one or more of these monuments of progress. Typical Jackson County dairy scene.

CHAPMAN DAIRY

Kansas City's Biggest Milk Distributor



HE L. J. Chapman Dairy, the largest distributor of dairy products in Kansas City, distributes Jersey milk from the Longview Farm as well as milk produced on some 400 other farms, most of which are located in the county.

The scope of the activities of the Chapman Dairy is such, however, as to make it impossible for the dairy to obtain a large enough supply of milk in Jackson County to meet the demand.

The Chapman organization has developed what is considered one of the most sanitary systems of milk handling in the country. Chapman trucks call at the doors of the farmers over the county, collect the cans of milk and take them to the Chapman milk cooling station in Lees Summit.

This milk cooling station is a model in sanitation and one of the most beautiful structures in Lees Summit. Its interior is of white tile and the exterior of wide siding, painted snow white. It is surrounded

by well kept hedges. A circular drive leads through a spacious lawn of blue grass to the two receiving doors.

Here white-clothed attendants take samples of the milk for test and transfer the milk into huge vats, from which it is put through a process of refrigeration, which places the temperature at forty degrees, at which point it becomes test pure. About six hours daily are spent in cleansing and sterilizing this plant.



AFTER passing through the cooling station, the "white gold" is placed in thermos trucks for further transportation. These trucks are an innovation in sanitary milk handling. They keep the milk cooled to forty degrees during its journey to Kansas City, where it is bottled and distributed at the Kansas City headquarters of the Chapman Dairy Company, 1207 Locust Street.

Upon its receipt here the milk goes through a further process of bottling or pasteurizing.

White-clothed attendants supervise the purification and handling of the milk on its trip from the farm to the consumer, who receives this health-giving beverage prepared more thoroughly than the milk for the table of a king.

Some of the Chapman milk is pasteurized, although every grade of dairy product from the twenty-five-cents-a-quart milk of Longview to cottage cheese is handled by the organization.

Chapman's distributing system affords the farmer a place to sell his milk and gives the consumer a guarantee of pure milk, handled by

Huge hay racks like these dot the Jackson County dairy acres, providing "lunch" for the cows throughout the year in their industrious milk-making activities.





This huge thermos truck of the Chapman Dairy Company takes the milk into Kansas City from the county's dairy farms where it is bottled and distributed.

the most modern methods. It is an important link in Jackson County's dairy system, a system which Kansas City is anxious to patronize, because it knows that Jackson County milk is fresh and delivered daily from the dairy barns. It is to be hoped that in the future the county can supply more fully the demand for its dairy products.

The Chapman Dairy maintains a fleet of eighty delivery wagons in Kansas City.

From roadside to bottling plant. These two scenes illustrate how farmers place milk at roadside for the milk distributors and the plant of the Co-operative Dairy Association, Thirty-first and Gillham Road, Kansas City.





Tobos Princess of Longview, a remarkable type of Jersey, one of the herd that has made the Jersey department of this farm world-famed.



The vine-covered milk houses where the "White Gold" of Longview's Jerseys is prepared for the consumer.

LONGVIEW JERSEYS

Kings and Queens of Milkdom



STORY of dairying in Jackson County is not complete without a description of the elaborate Jersey industry carried on at the palatial Longview Farm, near Lees Summit. Although the story of this farm is written elsewhere in this book, the magnitude and success of the Jersey milking and breeding on the farm is a story itself. First in the world with its horse stables, Longview's horses nowadays must share some of their honors with the bluebloods of the dairy barns that have stepped into national fame through their production records and from the prize rings of the dairy and cattle shows over the nation. Building some of the finest cow barns in America, the splendor of the sleek, pompous looking cows brought added fame to Longview.

The buildings, in keeping with the other animal castles on this estate of R. A. Long, wealthy founder of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, are elaborately constructed of stucco in a brown tint with red ridged tile roofs. The milk house, where the milk is bottled and prepared for distribution in Kansas City, is a picturesque piece of architecture. Its vari-shaped windows and gables are half hidden behind clinging vines throughout the year.

About one hundred cows are kept for milking on the farm, while young stock is kept in the "grooming barns," where they are prepared from year to year for the show rings over America. About 1,000 quarts of milk are produced and bottled daily and distributed through a Kansas City distributing system. The milk is sold for twenty-five cents a quart to the consumer.

Both Jersey cows and bulls on Longview are outstanding among the records from dairy barns all over the United States. Raleigh's Oxford Thistle, from Longview, was the grand champion dairy cow at the International Dairy Show in Indianapolis in 1925, accomplishing the added feat of being the first grand champion ever shown to have been bred and developed by the same owner.



HERE are a total of about 250 registered Jerseys, both young and old, kept on the farm all the time. The farm sells cows and young bulls and Mr. Long's farm co-operates with the smaller dairymen in the county, aiding them to increase their milk production by better cows and breeding. His stock also is sold in almost every state in the union. Flora's Queen Raleigh, the "grand old bull of Longview," is said to have sired more prize winning bulls than any other Jersey bull in history. Since his death, his son, the prize-winning Eminent's Dark Raleigh, has carried on the breeding of Jersey bluebloods.

This farm and its co-operation with the dairymen is an aid to the development of dairying in the county. Longview has demonstrated that the best cows can be developed in Jackson County more easily than the grade cow, assuring for the dairyman the highest profit possible can be earned by cows in this county.

Flora's Queen Raleigh, the "grand old bull of Longview," said to have sired more prize winning Jersey bulls than any other Jersey bull in history. He was the foundation sire of the Longview blue-ribbon herd.





Maple's Best, prize winning bull on the Swinney farm, braves the winds to pose at the arbor gate of this model farm near Independence. He was a two-year-old in 1926.

World's Hereford Capital

Jackson County is "Worlds Beef Factory"



JACKSON COUNTY is the capital of the Hereford cattle breeding industry of the world. Here on the rich banks and fertile fields of the Missouri River and its spring-fed tributaries are produced and shipped to the vast cattle ranges of the West, the best Hereford breeding stock in the world. The county rightfully has earned the renown that has gained for it the title of "The Herefordshire of America."

For almost a century, following in the wake of the thundering buffalo, the Hereford has been going through a breeding transformation in the county. Breeding stock from here is shipped to all the western ranches, as well as for breeding purposes all over America, Canada, Mexico, South and Central America.



THE beef cattle breeding industry in the county also includes some of the finest Shorthorn types from farms renowned the world over. There also are a few Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the county. These two types and their breeders are covered later in this book.

The Indian retreated before the pioneer along the Missouri River, leaving the rich fields and a healthful climate. The same rich heritage of fertile valleys and bluegrass plains has been handed down to the modern cattle from the buffalo. Every condition, both natural and modern, is ideal in the county for obtaining the maximum quality in beef cattle. It is these conditions that have earned for the county the supreme prestige it holds in the beef cattle world.

Thousands of acres of bluegrass, through which run the cool waters of springs, and ideal grazing weather make up this remarkable combination of soil and weather in Jackson County in which thrives to the greatest glory the beef cattle, royalty of the far western ranges.

Beef is a necessity of life. There always will be a demand for beef. So Jackson County is secure in its niche of farm supremacy as the home of beef breeding cattle. Year after year thousands of breeding cattle go from here all over the western hemisphere. The demand for improved breeds for the great grazing areas has created a demand that the farms of the county must supply.

This demand has built up a specialized farming industry in the county, peculiarly adapted to the county. The demand has created an opportunity in the county for the lover of cattle and country life. It is,

Twin calves, typical clean-cut Herefords bred in this county by Milton Thompson on his vast Highland Farms near Lees Summit.





*Prince Domino in the paddock
on the Hereford farm of Dr. G.
B. Norberg.*

in miniature, a vast cattle country, supplying the basis for all the herds of the great grazing tracts of the West. It might be called the "World's Beef Cattle Factory." Here the scion of the beef on the American table is produced.

There are about 150,000 acres of grazing land in the county, almost all of which is rich bluegrass. This is the foundation of the success of beef cattle breeding in the county. Cattle graze from eight to twelve months yearly on this grass. Silage is fed in the winter. All the Hereford farms are equipped with huge silos for feeding during the winter days. However, most of the cattle graze throughout the year with the exception of a few days when the grass is covered by snow.



WITH the prestige that has been earned by breeding types from this county, is it any wonder that there always is a more steady demand for Hereford cattle from this county than any other section of the world? Up and down "Hereford Boulevard," a name given to this county all over the country, tread throughout the year, buyers for bulls, calves and cows. Specializing in this industry not only has brought fame to the county, but has proved one of the greatest boons to the range cattle business itself. For here the buyer can fill all his needs. He does not have to search in several states for his breeding cattle. He knows they are produced in the county.

So, in the language of the slogan maker, when one thinks of Hereford cattle he thinks of Jackson County.

Wherever there is a Hereford cattle man such names as Thompson, Yost, Turner, Lowe, Dickey, Swinney, Lee, Daugherty, Hutt, Shawhan, Yankee and Lenox are by-words. These names are represented by Hereford breeding cattle in the grazing areas all over the western hemisphere.



Young Herefords in one of the paddocks of the Hutt breeding farm near Lone Jack.

Books have been written about the Hereford cattle of Jackson County. The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has established an elaborate home building in Kansas City. The American Hereford Journal is published in the county. All of these facts only point to the importance of the industry in the county.

The story of the development of the Hereford here is one of the romances of rural life.



ANXIETY THE FOURTH, greatest Hereford bull of all cattle history, was brought from England to Jackson County in 1881 by the famous cattle firm of Gudgell and Simpson, near Independence. Today 95 per cent of all prize-winning Hereford cattle shown in the world trace their breeds back to this famous bull, known as "the bull with the hind end." This type has become the standard of Hereford cattle.

The story of the Gudgell-Simpson pioneering in the Hereford industry is replete with romance and is, within itself, a good chronicle of the success of the entire industry in the county.

The foundation of this world-famed herd was laid in 1877 when Charles Gudgell and his brother, James R. Gudgell, bought three cows, four heifers and a bull from Canada. These animals, of high strain from England, formed the first herd of Herefords in Missouri and the second west of the Mississippi River.

A few more of these cattle were purchased and added to the herd and the Gudgels sponsored the first auction ever held on this side of the Missouri River, in 1879, in Kansas City. The average price at this sale was \$250 a head, the purchasers being farmers who mostly never had seen a Hereford animal previous to that time. The industry started to grow and in 1880 the Gudgells were joined by T. A. Simpson. With Mr. Simpson's money added to the venture, the new firm entered into the Hereford business on a larger scale. Animals were imported direct from England to build up the herd. In 1881 a second shipment was made from England and it was in this shipment of 100 head that Anxiety the Fourth (9,904) came to America and Jackson County.



HORTHORNS were the leading beef cattle in this section of America then, and Gudgell and Simpson had a rather hard time in getting the farmers interested in the Hereford.

Anxiety and North Pole, an English bull imported in the same shipment with Anxiety, soon attracted attention, and later created a demand for Hereford cattle. It has been only in recent years that the wonderful qualities of these bulls have become so apparent. Surveys by Hereford breeders and the association have established that 95 out of every 100 animals winning blue ribbons in the Hereford show classes for many years can be traced directly back to Anxiety the Fourth.

Don Carlos is considered by many the greatest son of Anxiety. However, some of his sons and grandsons who have wonderful records in the industry are recalled by breeders at the mere mention of Beau Brummell, Lamplighter, Beau Mischief, Beau Donald, Beau Blanchard

Brampton M., a Hereford aristocrat, from the bull paddocks of Glendale Farm, owned by E. F. Swinney, near Independence.





A scene in a field on the J. Roger Lowe Hereford farm.

and others. Many of the brothers of these famous bulls were sold to the ranges where their high-breeding characteristics are reflected today in the range cattle of many sections. The identity of some of the greatest bulls of all times lost in this way, although they contributed to the improvement of beef cattle on the ranges.

Although the Hereford came from England, the cattle produced in Jackson County now are the highest types in the world. This is conceded by British as well as domestic cattle raisers.

There are about 18,000 beef cattle in the county, including Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 Herefords in the county at the maximum herd time of the year. The most accurate figure on the industry in the county is obtained from the larger breeders.

Milton Thompson, whose farm near Lees Summit is the largest Hereford breeding farm in the state, produces from 400 to 600 calves each year. There are about forty breeders and raisers in the county, from the farmer with ten head to the fifteen or twenty breeders who are known nationally.



HEREFORD farms in the county range in size from the 7,600-acre farm of Mr. Thompson to farms of 150 acres. Most of the smaller farms raise some sheep and hogs as by-products of the Herefords. The sheep find food after it has been grazed over by the cattle. Corn is raised both for grain and silage on these farms for winter feeding. When the winters are mild this feed can be used for feeding hogs. Some of the bluegrass fields have been grazing Herefords for thirty and forty years and have grown richer year after year. Many farmers cut hay each year from the bluegrass for winter feeding.

Hereford raising in the county has developed into an art. The farms are equipped with the most modern style of farm buildings and improvements. The barns are rural show-spots. Most of them have their own electric power, lights and water systems. This is true, of course, mostly of the large farms.



HERE are thousands of acres in the county that can be bought at \$100 an acre and upwards that are ideal for this industry. The cattle business, like any business on the farm, as well as in the city, has its ups and downs, but the Hereford business has made one of the most remarkable records in the county of any place in the world. During the world war Hereford calves sold as high as \$6,200 a head and bulls at \$10,000 and \$15,000 a head were not the least uncommon.

The Hereford industry has proved so enthralling that it has drawn into it business men, farmers and even the big ranch owners of the Texas and Western plains. These men have built up and maintained a standard market for Hereford cattle. Thus the small farmer who raises only a few head has the advantage of this valuable market.

Many farmers who raise only a few head of Herefords find them a valuable asset to their general farming business. It is the natural home of this cattle.

The Herefords from this county today, with their consistent uniformity in color and build and their hardy range qualities, are unmatched. They are the true royalty of the plains.

Yvette Laurel, four time junior yearling champion in 1925, an example of the breeding success on the Turner farm.





Young Hereford nobility on the O. G. Lee farm in one of the paddocks.

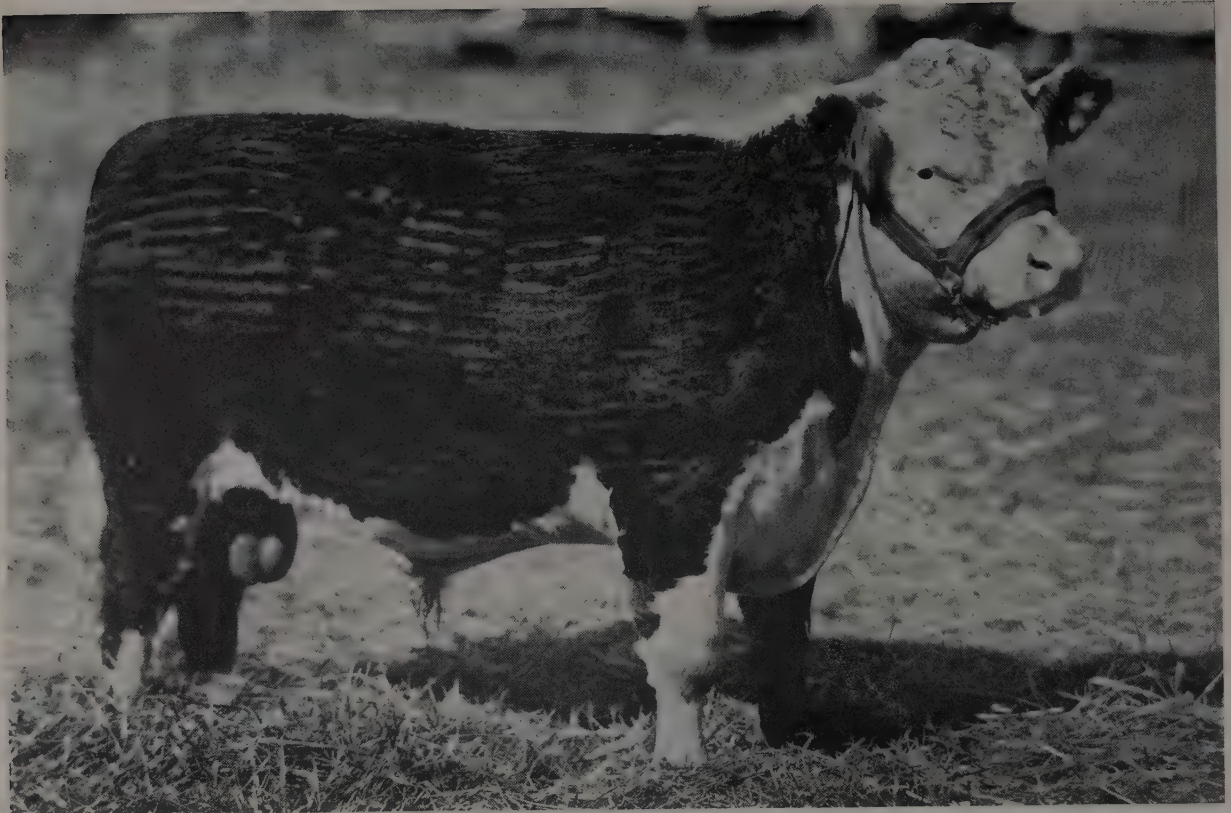


ANSAS CITY, being the second largest live stock market in the world, is another advantage to the financial side of the breeding industry. The market draws the range cattle men here for sales and they return with breeding stock purchased in Jackson County.

The Hereford industry in Jackson County is another demonstration of the prolific products of Jackson County. Its climate, soil, water and market all are so uniformly mixed and stirred by man and nature that "almost everything" is produced in the county. A tour over the county's Hereford farms is one of the most interesting sights anywhere in the farming world. Great, beautiful barns, giant silos, beautiful homes, bluegrass fields and thousands of white-faced animal royalty—they all bespeak success in the county and where there is success there also is opportunity. A few of the Hereford farms in the county were bought at from \$50 to \$100 an acre several years ago and the growth of Kansas City has increased the value of

A group of young Hereford stock bred on the Thompson farm for the big western ranches.





Royal Star, chief herd bull of the Hutt Brothers Hereford farm.

these farms until some are worth as high as \$1,200 an acre. However, Herefords still are being raised on these farms for the plains and for the show rings of American cattle royalty.



OLLOWING is a list of the breeders of Hereford cattle in Jackson County: Milton Thompson, Lees Summit; Walter S. Dickey, Kansas City; J. E. Turner, Kansas City; H. A. Dougherty, Kansas City; John Lenox, Buckner; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; W. L. Yost, Independence; Phil Lee, Grandview; Dr. G. B. Norberg, Kansas City; O. G. Lee, Kansas City; Z. W. Yankee and Son, Lone Jack; W. D. Johnson, Kansas City; D. Lee Shawhan, Lone Jack; J. E. and E. F. Hutt, Kansas City; Sigel Brown, near Leeds; G. W. Catlett, Lees Summit; Charles D. Davis, Grandview; L. M. Dehoney, Hickman Mills; W. A. Disbrow, Kansas City; Walter Easley, Kansas City; J. H. and Thomas H. Lentz, Independence; John McKitterick, Greenwood; W. L. McWilliams, Lees Summit; Terrace Lake Hereford Park, Kansas City; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City; J. H. Tschudy, Kansas City; C. R. Washer, Grandview; C. M. Winfrey, Levasy; J. Frank Winfrey, Buckner; Fred Larkin, Courtney; Frank O'Neal, Courtney; Cook Brothers, Independence; C. L. Peterson, Lees Summit; Turner Lumber and Investment Company, Kansas City; W. A. Ruble, Kansas City; J. U. Truman, Grandview; J. B. Strode and Sons, Blue Springs.

Kansas City residents who own noted Hereford farms outside of Jackson County are: H. M. C. Lane, J. K. Lacy, W. L. Lacy, J. M. McMurry, George P. Robinson, W. A. Pickering, Dr. D. L. Shumate, B. B. Foster, L. B. Flintom, Henry Soden, L. P. Rothschild, Stanley Christopher, M. M. Fountain and Dr. J. E. Logan.



A scene on the Yankee farm. One of the herd bulls is shown in the foreground.



A pioneer farmer in the Hereford business. A scene on the Yankee farm near Lone Jack.

Z. W. YANKEE FARM

A Pioneer Farmer turns to Hereford Breeding



Z. W. YANKEE is a member of one of the oldest families of farmers in Jackson County who settled around Lone Jack in Civil War times.

The Yankee family for several generations has taken part in the growth and development of farming industries in the county. The Z. W. Yankee farm is located four miles southeast of Lone Jack.

Archie E. Yankee, a son of Z. W. Yankee, is one of the younger members of the Yankee families and to distinguish himself as carrying on the tradi-

tion of progress of the Yankee families he went into the Hereford cattle business in 1916.

The Yankees being a practical business family, the son went into the Hereford business that way. As a result he has proved the possibilities of the Hereford business to the practical man.

In 1916 Archie Yankee started in the beef cattle industry with four cows from the Gudgel & Simpson dispersion sale. He has been raising Herefords since that time, keeping about seventy to seventy-five head of registered cattle on the farm in addition to the general farming industry carried on by Mr. Yankee and his son.

The farm is made up of 240 acres, most of which is in bluegrass. Thirty-five acres of corn are raised each year and forty acres are in timber. Other grains and hays also are raised each year, but owing to the large number of cattle and hogs that are fed on the farm some feed is bought each year.

The Yankee farm is not elaborate. It is not a show farm. It is just a farmer's farm, like you would find in other states, but with the advantages of good roads, bluegrass, fertile soil and the best of grazing land with the seasons in the right proportion to aid farm development. All this, of course, is enhanced by the market situation for Herefords, which is nowhere equalled as in Jackson County.

The farm provides ample facilities for the care and development of the Herefords as the buildings were erected for that purpose. Like Mr. Yankee, the buildings are practical but not "fancy."

The younger Yankee has been a successful Hereford breeder and his stock have won for themselves a demand from outside buyers. His cattle make up shipments to the far western states along with the other and larger breeders in the county.

Modest Stanway is the herd bull on the Yankee farm.

Mr. Yankee has demonstrated the financial fortifications that can be built up around the Hereford business. He has added as a by-industry that of hogs.



A scene of the Shawhan home and the bull barn at the right.

D. LEE SHAWHAN FARM

Herefords Bring Health, Contentment and Profit



ONCE upon a time a man was graduated from the University of Missouri as a civil engineer. He had been reared on a farm near Lone Jack in Jackson County and when he returned to the county after his graduation he could not resist the temptation to go back to the farm. The man now is one of the biggest Hereford breeders in this Hereford capital of the world. He is D. Lee Shawhan. Mr. Shawhan's Hereford farm is located one mile west of Lone Jack. The farm consists of 338 acres and Mr. Shawhan

says he has been able to keep a herd of as many as 350 head on his farm.

The entire farm is in blue grass with the exception of a small section used to grow alfalfa hay. Mr. Shawhan buys all his other feeds. The Shawhan farm went into the Hereford business extensively during the World War and built up a large herd of high-priced Herefords. The farm has been devoted exclusively to the breeding of Herefords. Mr. Shawhan believes it is more profitable to raise feed for his cattle than to purchase cattle feeds.

Improvement of farm labor conditions has been as great an aid to the Hereford industry as any other business. With a labor supply from Kansas City the Hereford raiser now can raise most of his own feed and many others beside Mr. Shawhan are turning more and more to this part of the business, finding it profitable.

For almost a half century, the Shawhans have been noted throughout the West for pure bred cattle. In 1893, at the World's Fair in Chicago, the Shawhan herd of Jerseys was one of the best west of the Mississippi river and perhaps the largest. These were owned by Mr. Shawhan's father, George Shawhan. His father also developed the tobacco growing industry in the county to a profitable stage but this has lagged in years since and there is little or no tobacco raised in the county now.



A range view on the D. Lee Shawhan Hereford farm, near Lone Jack.

Mr. Shawhan's cattle find a ready market in the Western states. Superior Best is the herd bull of the Shawhan farm, being sired by the famous Beau Best. A herd of about thirty dairy cows is maintained on the farm as "nurse cows" for the calves. The Shawhan farm also has been tested for oil and gas. The first well drilled proved a big gasser and now heats the farm. This well is said to be capable of supplying gas to the smaller towns in the county and it is planned to drill again.



ACCORDING to Mr. Shawhan, a gas sand was struck on his farm at a depth of 258 feet and two more showings were made before drilling was stopped at 725 feet in the Mississippi lime where a million-foot gas well blew in. Another test is planned in the hope that oil can be found.

The Shawhans have established their home on their Hereford farm. Now every member of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Shawhan and the son, take an active part in the farm and the cattle. It has proved an investment in health as well as the Hereford industry that has been built up by the Shawhans.

This big lake on Red Bridge farm, surrounded by rich blue-grass, makes an ideal home for Mr. H. A. Dougherty's Hereford breeding industry.





"Red Bridge" through the trees. This beautiful Hereford farm is owned by H. A. Dougherty of Kansas City. This scene is from the paved highway.

RED BRIDGE FARM

H. A. Dougherty is Noted Hereford Breeder



RED BRIDGE FARM, three miles south of Kansas City, just east of Prospect Avenue, is an artist's conception of natural beauty as well as a Hereford breeder's conception of efficiency in breeding and raising healthy cattle. The farm is a "picture farm" as well as the home of some of the county's noted Hereford cattle. Red Bridge Farm is owned by H. A. Dougherty, Kansas City business man, who has devoted a part of his time and money to the development of Herefords. Although this farm is worth

several hundred dollars an acre, owing to its nearness to the rapidly developing suburban area south of Kansas City, Mr. Dougherty is improving his farm property and going more extensively into the Hereford breeding industry.

Red Bridge Farm, due to its proximity to Kansas City, is one of the most valuable Hereford farms in America, that is, the per acre value of the farm property. There are 800 acres in Red Bridge Farm. Six hundred and fifty acres are in rich bluegrass upon which the cattle feed throughout the year, with the exception of the time when the grass is covered by snow, which is infrequent.

Many show calves were produced from the herd in 1925. These

young calves were groomed for the show rings, as Mr. Dougherty plans to become an exhibitor.

The success of Mr. Dougherty in the Hereford breeding business is another instance of the adaptability of the Hereford to the county. Six years ago the farm, then undeveloped, was purchased by Mr. Dougherty. Several years were spent in beautifying the big tract. The rough land was leveled, the hills brought down into the ravines. Out of this undeveloped property, largely in small undergrowth, has been made a beautiful and picturesque country estate and Hereford ranch.



FROM a paved, tree-lined highway, the view of the farm buildings is elaborate. The entrance to the farm is between brown stone pillars. Then up a long lane through a scenic garden to the residence and farm buildings on the side of a hill.

Mr. Dougherty keeps a residence there for frequent weekend visits and spends a part of the summer on the farm, which is only a few minutes from Kansas City via a paved highway.

For several years after the purchase of the farm, cattle were fed and sold as beef cattle from the farm, Mr. Dougherty entering the pure bred Hereford business in 1924. George Robb, manager of the farm, is a well known breeder of Herefords.

The farm has been made thoroughly modern with its own water system and power and sewers. Back of the residence is the water tower and back of that the big cattle barn. The show barn is one of the elaborate features of Red Bridge Farm. The cattle are stabled there for buyers and during private sales.

All the buildings on the farm are painted white with red roofs. White fences run along the roadways. The farm has an unlimited natural water supply. There is running water in every pasture on the farm and in the center of the big bluegrass grazing tract is a large nine-acre lake. It is fed by springs. The lake is large enough for boating and bathing. This natural water supply and drainage makes the raising of enough hay to care for winter feeding an easy matter on Red Bridge Farm. Other hays are produced and Mr. Dougherty has found that he uses such a small amount of grain that it is not profitable to cultivate it.

Mr. Dougherty's farm is well known for its fine types of Herefords and many of his calves have been purchased by the boys' and girls' calf clubs over the county for feeding experiments. These tests have established the strains from the farm among Hereford buyers over the country. Gay Stanway is the herd bull of the farm. Mr. Dougherty is improving his herd for show purposes and plans to enter several shows each year.

This farm, like the famous Armour farm that was located near the city limits years ago, some day may become valuable city property, but until then it will be one of the prettiest and most efficient Hereford breeding farms in the county, a romantic contribution to the Hereford breeding industry.

Here the feed is prepared and the horses stabled for work on the Red Bridge farm.



The show and cattle barn on Red Bridge Hereford Farm, just south of Kansas City.





A view from the highway of Dr. Norberg's Hereford estate.

DR. G. B. NORBERG FARM

He Finds Pleasure and Profit in Herefords



NO FARMING INDUSTRY has attracted such a diversified group of interested persons as the Hereford breeding industry. To the list of bankers, publishers, manufacturers and retired capitalists is added in this story, a doctor. Dr. G. B. Norberg, a prominent Kansas City physician and surgeon, could not resist the lure of green fields and blue grass and the peaceful stare of the Hereford.

Hence his 167-acre Hereford farm on the Jefferson Highway, a mile and a half north of Lees Summit. Dr. Norberg originally lived on a Kansas farm when a boy. Later, becoming a wealthy doctor, the yearning for a farm became irresistible and he purchased the Hereford farm. A herd of about sixty-five registered cattle is kept by Dr. Norberg. Dr. Norberg lives in Kansas City and the farm is operated by James (Jim) Donaldson, manager of the herd. This herd was kept for three years on a farm near Lane, Kansas, where it was established ten years ago.

The farm was purchased by Dr. Norberg in 1919 and his herd now is to enter the show rings. The farm plans to show each year with the stock that has been bred and raised on the farm. Dr. Norberg is making his place a practical farm, raising his own feeds. Twenty acres of the farm is in corn for silage. One half of the farm is in blue grass pasture and the remainder in alfalfa, the farm putting up its own hay.

Prince Domino 144th is the herd bull of the Norberg farm and it is his stock that is ready to appear in the show rings. In starting his herd, Dr. Norberg set out to bring his cattle to the highest standards of the Hereford breed. Mr. Donaldson, his farm manager, has been a Hereford breeder for thirty years, and although he has but a small herd, Mr. Donaldson or "Jim" as he is known among Hereford men all over the West, is making every animal count for breed and style. All the animals that do not come up to the standards Jim has fixed for the perfect Hereford in the last thirty years are culled and their places taken by the best calves that are produced on the farm.

The success in the breeding of Hereford cattle that has been attained by Dr. Norberg shows what can be done by any lover of farm life. He



Hereford calves in the paddocks of the Norberg farm.



A scene in the paddocks of Dr. Norberg's farm.

has made his farm practical and achieved a place among the best breeders of Herefords.



HEREFORD buyers come to Kansas City to buy breeding cattle just as naturally as the housewife goes to market to buy her vegetables. Therefore the Hereford breeder in the county, no matter how small or large, is visited by the buyers.

Dr. Norberg has the same marketing facilities for his cattle as the largest breeders in the world. Such an opportunity for the Hereford breeder exists no other place in the world.

Prince Domino 144th is shown in the foreground of this picture of the feeding barn on the Norberg farm.





Cattle feeding in one of the paddocks on the Lenox farm, a demonstration of the success of Hereford breeding.

JOHN LENOX HEREFORDS

*He is a Pioneer of the Industry
in County*



JOHN LENOX, eight miles east of Independence, in 1926 started his second thirty years in the Hereford cattle business in Jackson County. The end of the first thirty years found him with 300 acres of rich blue grass land, a beautiful country home with all the conveniences of the city residence, a herd that averaged around one hundred head of registered cattle and an increased ambition to keep on raising Herefords.

Mr. Lenox has built up a demand for his cattle by buyers from all over the country that visit here for Hereford breeding stock, although he never has exhibited his stock extensively in the show rings of the nation. His greatest pride is that he has been a "practical" cattle man "doing the same thing any cattle man can do in Jackson County—raise and make money on Herefords." Asked the system for profitable Hereford raising in the county, Mr. Lenox explains briefly as follows:

"Breed up and care for your stock and raise all your own feed. Jackson County soil is so fertile that in addition to the rich blue grass every other feed can be raised here for the cattle. As to whether I like the Hereford business and think it is a success, let me cite that I have been here thirty years, am still in the business and expect to continue."

From farm life of thirty years ago, Mr. Lenox has converted his farm to conform to the more pleasant farm life of today. A big stone home, with electric power and a water system, have supplanted the more or less "roughing it" country life of more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Lenox is said to be one of the oldest living Hereford breeders in the country and perhaps the oldest in Jackson County. He was a pioneer in the industry and has stuck to Herefords throughout. Although

Mr. Lenox never has been a regular exhibitor in the show rings, his cattle have appeared in the Chicago and Kansas City rings. He also has purchased show ring winning bulls to keep his stock up to the high standard set in Jackson County.

On the Lenox farm, every waste expense in the raising of Herefords has been eliminated. All the feed is raised—most of the years enough is raised to put a part on the market. There are no nurse cows. They never were used by Mr. Lenox except for show animals. Silo feed is used. The cows and bulls are grazed virtually all the year.



THE calves get most of the attention on the Lenox farm, it being the opinion of the owner that if a Hereford is given a good start and then made to shift more or less for himself that a sturdier, hardier animal will result.

The success of Mr. Lenox's system is reflected in that his sales books show that his animals have been shipped to almost every state in the union. He claims to have sold the first \$1,000 bull in the county. He was Hesiod Lad, a yearling, sold to a California breeder in 1912. The stock on his farm are descendants of Paragon Stanway, a prize winner, raised by Mr. Lenox. Simoon for many years was the head of the Lenox herd.

Mr. Lenox's thirty-year demonstration of the practical side of the Hereford business is an outstanding example of the opportunity in the county for the breeding and raising of live stock. One hundred and fifteen of the 300 acres of the Lenox farm is in blue grass and the remainder of the farm is devoted to the raising of grains and hays for the feeding of the cattle, his farm being a self-sustaining one.

A type of the sturdy, range-type young bulls on the John Lenox farm.



A scene on the Lenox farm, showing pure-bred Hereford calves feeding.



LAUREL HEIGHTS FARMS

*J. Roger Lowe, a noted Shorthorn
Breeder*



Mr. Lowe in his car at the entrance to the farms, at the side of a paved state highway.

AUREL HEIGHTS FARMS, four miles east of Lees Summit on Highwa No. 12, is a union of beauty of rural life and the luxury of the metropolis. Owned by J. Roger Lowe, its 400 acres of blue grass, stately barns and fields of registered Hereford cattle make Laurel Heights the envy both of the city dweller and the farmer. This big country estate is equipped with all the modern conveniences of the city from a paved highway to electric lights and sewer system.

From his front door, Mr. Lowe may go almost anywhere in the United States over the national system of paved high-





Barn and silo cluster on the beautiful Lowe Hereford breeding acres.

ways. Yet at his back door lie the hundreds of acres of blue grass, growing to fourteen inches in height, and producing for him more and more pure-bred Hereford cattle with the least possible labor.



ALTHOUGH equipped with the finest of barns for his cattle, the Herefords graze virtually the entire year on the rich blue grass that has made Jackson County famed the world over as the premier Hereford breeding center. A herd of 150 Herefords is maintained on Laurel Heights, all pure bred.

Mr. Lowe purchased the farm in 1922 and although the land has increased remarkably in the time he has held it, the Hereford industry has been established permanently on Laurel Heights. Owning his own bulls, within the few years he has had Laurel Heights, Mr. Lowe has become a well known breeder of Herefords and buyers from many states purchase from his barns.

Mr. Lowe, in addition to owning such an elaborate farming industry, is a practical Hereford breeder. He stocked Laurel Heights after the World War with pure bred Herefords at the most economical prices. To this herd he has added the highest bred bulls to build his herd to conform to Jackson County Hereford standards, recognized the world over as the highest.



IN making Laurel Heights into a permanent farming industry, Mr. Lowe took into consideration that beef cattle, like other branches of the farm business, are a public necessity. The people always will eat beef. There always will be a growing consumption.

Via his motor car, Mr. Lowe is only a few minutes from modern schools and churches in Lees Summit, and this the year round over a federal and state highway.

There is the same opportunity for diversified farming in Jackson County on a Hereford farm as in any other branch of farming, Mr. Lowe has demonstrated. Sheep form a very profitable branch of the industry on this farm, grazing over the blue grass throughout the year. Wool buyers buy and clip the sheep right on the farm, Mr. Lowe only furnishing the grazing land, the sheep multiplying and bringing in an added profit from an industry that fits easily into Hereford breeding.

A small herd of sheep has proved a steady source of profit to Mr. Lowe, keeping about sixty-five head of sheep on his big farm. Laurel Heights presents an unusual example of the prolific and perpetual growth of blue grass in this county. Its acres have been in blue grass for the last thirty years, the grass improving with the years. It grows to such a height that Mr. Lowe puts several tons of it up in hay each year for winter feeding whenever snow is on the ground. This is stored in one of his mammoth white barns.

Laurel Heights was purchased and first developed ten years ago by the Turner Land and Investment Company of Kansas City. It was transformed into a show farm in recent years. Mr. Lowe then added his Hereford herd, and Laurel Heights Herefords are now nationally known. In 1925 the farms were breeding about seventy cows annually. All of the cattle are sold for breeding purposes, being shipped mostly into the Western range country.

Beau Brummell 3rd is at the head of the Laurel Heights herd and Laurel Dorsetta 4th is one of the best known cows on the farm.

Most of the feeds for the farms also are raised there, a very little being required on a place so richly supplied with blue grass and blue grass hay.

An arch at the gateway of the beautiful farm announces that it is "Laurel Heights Farms." Through this gateway is found the Lowe home. Back of this is located the huge white cluster of barns, paddocks, silos and other buildings, painted at all times a snowy white. The house is surrounded by small trees but the big buildings are atop a grassy swell that presents from the roadway a remarkable picture of elaborate rural architecture.

Springs furnish the purest of water for the proper development of the Herefords. The barns are equipped for breeding and care of the cattle. Disease and pests have been eliminated in the breeding and development of the cattle on the farm.

It is this perfection in the development of the highest type of cattle that has made the name not only of Laurel Heights but all of Jackson County recognized everywhere as the leading Hereford breeding type.

From the highway the buildings present a picturesque grouping against the skyline. From along the roadway the grassy fields stretch away in both directions dotted with white-faced cattle.

Laurel Heights Farms offer an interesting and clear cut picture of the Hereford breeding industry as it has been perfected in Jackson County to surpass all the world.



The beautiful Phil Lee home on his noted Hereford farm.

PHIL LEE HEREFORDS

Beautiful Farm Built Around Herefords



MAN who spent his early life in the greatest farming industry in Texas—cattle raising—had a dream of a perfect Hereford farm and a beautiful home to which some day he would retire. The answer to that dream is Lee-Co-Ve-Ha farm, three miles south of Grand View. The dreamer whose dream came true is Phil C. Lee, owner of Lee-Co-Ve-Ha. And just a brief description, like the following, describes the dream as it has come true:

A beautiful residence at the entrance to the farm, surrounded by a blue grass lawn with its statues upon which play a Russian wolf hound and Great Danes. A miniature Japanese garden at the rear of the residence. A winding, arched driveway to the garage. Beautiful buildings. One hundred and eighty acres of rolling fields upon which Herefords graze, hogs, sheep and chickens.

With his experience of years in the cattle business of the vast Lone Star state, Mr. Lee easily fitted into the industry and his success as a breeder of beef cattle only was natural. His herd consists of 125 head.

Before coming to Jackson County to enter the pure bred Hereford industry in 1918, Mr. Lee lived in San Angelo, Texas. The rich fields



Don Blanchard, herd bull of the Phil Lee Hereford farm near Grand View.



A group of hardy Herefords on the Phil Lee farm.

of blue grass and the all-year grazing season in Jackson County long had held out an alluring picture to Mr. Lee. His farm is all in blue grass but fifteen acres, which is planted in alfalfa. Owing to the grazing possibilities of the county, he has found it profitable to purchase the small amount of grain he uses for feeding only during the time snow covers the grass.



MR. LEE is a believer in diversified animal husbandry and has utilized his farm to demonstrate the vast possibilities of a blue grass farm in Jackson County. A herd of sheep and hogs are fed on the farm, both proving sources of profit. Mr. Lee has still another profitable hobby. The poultry business. He has found that by using a small space on his farm he can go extensively as well as profitably into this industry. The Lee farm is a typical farm for Hereford breeders. His stock has been bred to the highest standards and their merits are recognized and are in demand by pure bred Hereford buyers. His show barns always find more buyers than he is able to supply.

Having reached this easy-going stage in the Hereford industry, this affable former Texas rancher became so enamored with the life of Jackson County that he naturally turned to these by-products of the Hereford industry.

He has made out of his 180 acres both a model Hereford breeding farm and a stately country home. The farm is in direct line with the growth of suburban Kansas City and each year finds his property increasing in value. This growth is certain to continue over a number of years, his profits from his land investment alone growing each season.

This combination could not be a more ideal one for a farmer of means. That is the opinion of Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee is in step with all advanced Hereford standards. His hardy herd reflects his years of cattle experience on the ranges of Texas and the qualities which he has bred into his herd meet the highest standards of the Texas cattle buyers.

When he came here, he joined with the breeders of the county, buying into the breeds that have made Jackson County the "home of the Hereford." Don Blanchard is his herd bull, a scion of that famous Anxiety breed that back in the 70's started Jackson County on the road to Hereford supremacy.

After eight years with his dream, Mr. Lee is one of the most earnest breeders and boosters of Jackson County's cattle and acres.



Country home of J. E. Hutt on the Hutt Bros. Hereford farm.

HUTT BROS. FARM

Herefords Center of This Big Rural Estate



AKING good in the business world, two brothers wanted a country estate. They purchased a section, 640 acres, of Jackson County's rolling blue grass fields, picturesque woodland and sparkling springs and streams. The finishing touch to their dream was Herefords.

The section of land is located one and one-half miles west of Lone Jack and was purchased by J. E. and E. F. Hutt, of the Hutt Contracting Company of Kansas City. They have owned the farm since 1918. Two beautiful country homes have been built. Now the Hutts spend a part of the summers

on the farm, which is "just a drive" from Kansas City over a paved highway.

As a Hereford breeding farm, it is one of the largest and best known in Jackson County, the World's Hereford Capital. The herd is maintained at about 150 head and the production of calves from the herd is typical of the high percentage of breeding success attained in the county. About one hundred calves are produced on the farm each year. There are about one hundred and twenty-five breeding cows in the herd.

About thirty acres of the land is in timber, forty acres in alfalfa and twenty acres in clover. The remainder is in rich bluegrass. Enough grain is raised to feed about one hundred head of hogs, but grain and other food for the calves is purchased by the carload. A few oats are raised on the farm.



HIS farm is a typical example of the opportunity existing in the county for a breeder. Land in this section of the county is valued at from \$100 to \$200 an acre. It is fertile and rich in bluegrass and is considered an excellent land investment. It serves three purposes for the Hutt brothers—an investment in land, Hereford cattle breeding and a beautiful country home. Nature was in a dreamy mood when this section of the county was blessed. Timber, grass and springs lend their beauties to make it ideal for almost any form of farm industry as well as ideal for a home.

E. D. Purcell is the manager of the farm and his success with the Hutt Hereford herds has been an inspiration for landowners in that section of the county.

The barns on the farm are thoroughly modern, although not as elaborate as some other Hereford farms in the county. They have been built for practical service. All barns and paddocks are paved with concrete. The calves receive the best of care in these barns and the cows are virtually maintained from the bluegrass fields and during the cold spells are fed on the hay that is raised on the farm.

A scene in the barn pens on the Hutt Hereford farm near Lone Jack.





*Home of E. F. Hutt, of the
Hutt Contracting Company, on
Hutt Brothers Hereford Farm.*

The Hutt Brothers are owners of the Circle Bar Ranch, which consists of sixty-three sections of land in Midland County, Texas. Donald L. Hutt, son of J. E. Hutt, is manager of the ranch. On this ranch there are about 1,500 high grade Hereford breeding cows. The bulls with which the ranch is supplied are raised on the Jackson County farm. Calves from the ranch are finished on this farm when weather conditions in Texas are bad. More than one hundred registered bulls are in service on the Circle Bar Ranch of the Hutts. They are replaced from the Jackson County farm.

The Hutt brothers are well known breeders in the Western cattle country and their cattle find a steady market from buyers in that section. The Jackson County farm has been improved until by its natural beauty, serviceable barn buildings and beautiful homes it is now ranked as one of the show farms. It is one Hereford farm that inspires the city dweller with a dream of a home in the country. It is a practical proposition, with paved roads, land investment, fertile fields, and cattle.



This beautiful barn for the young Herefords on the O. G. Lee farm shows the beauty of Hereford homes.

O. G. LEE HEREFORDS

A Beautiful Farm is the Home of Cattle



HEREFORDS have proved an irresistible lure to men from all walks of business life. O. G. Lee, wealthy Kansas City real estate owner, who now spends the winters in Hawaii and the rest of the year anywhere his fancy may choose, owns one of the finest Hereford farms in the county. It is located about four miles southwest of Kansas City. There are 750 acres in the farm, a large part of which extends over the line into Johnson County, Kansas. All but ninety acres are in rich bluegrass. This land, bought years ago, now is worth many times its original value and is an example of the steady growth of land values in the county with the growth of Kansas City.

The Lee farm is noted as a show spot and also is known in the prize rings. There are 250 head of cattle on the farm, making it one of the

Domino Stamp, a prize winning bull on the O. G. Lee Hereford farm.



Prince Donald, one of the O. G. Lee herd bulls and a prize winner.



Masquerade Domino, a son of Domino Stamp, a product of the O. G. Lee breeding industry.



largest in the county. About 195 head are registered Herefords, the remainder being registered Jersey nurse cows. From seventy-five to eighty calves are raised each year.



REGISTERED Jersey bull is kept on the farm to breed for nurse cows. Although the farm mostly is in blue grass, virtually all the feed is raised on the ninety acres under cultivation. All hays and corn are produced.

The cattle from the Lee farm have been exhibited at the Kansas and Missouri Fairs and at the American Royal in Kansas City. Dandy Donald was the champion senior yearling at the Royal and was junior champion in Topeka, Kansas, in 1923. Prince Donald is the herd bull of this farm. Domino Stamp, as a yearling in 1924, was a prize winner at the American Royal show. Masquerade Domino is another herd bull on the farm.

R. J. Ellis is the herdsman on the Lee farm. He is a well known breeder and has been a fixture on this noted Hereford farm for many years.

This farm may be ranked with the most valuable farms in the world, the land being worth several hundred dollars an acre, some parts as high as \$1,500 an acre. The buildings on the farm are Hereford palaces, long tree-lined driveways forming the roadways to the barns, and big silos scattered among the barns hold tons of silage that is fed to the cattle in the winter. The nutritious bluegrass feeds most of the cattle all the year.

The entire farm is equipped with the very best means for handling cattle, both for their protection and to accomplish the highest degree of health and perfection in cattle types.

The fields of white-faced cattle on this farm represent nature's gift to the acres of Jackson County and reveal the perfection that has been bred into the county's cattle by more than a quarter of a century of supremacy in the Hereford industry in this county.

These cattle are being groomed for sale on the O. G. Lee farm.





Home of W. L. Yost on his noted Hereford farm near Independence.

W. L. YOST FARM

*He is one of the World's Best
Known Hereford Men*



HIS is the story of the Beau Brummel of Hereford boulevard. When the spotlight of all the World was turned on Jackson County during the World War, crying for more beef breeding cattle, one of the greatest breeders here was W. L. Yost. For years back the name of Yost has been coupled with the social elite of the beef cattle cult. His tiers of prize ribbons at his farm home re-echo the praises of Yost Herefords from prize rings all over the country.

He is one of the few, if not the only man who showed beef cattle for many years and really made money from the prizes he captured, sweeping all prize money almost from coast to coast with a herd of Herefords.

Mr. Yost was America's premier exhibitor of Hereford cattle for eight years, up until a short time after the war. Since that time he has been perfecting another show herd and 1926 finds the herd rounding out for another tour of the show rings.

The Yost herd consisted of 175 head at its height and ranges from that figure to 130 head. Sixty breeding cows are kept. The farm consists of 640 acres.

A history of the development of the Hereford industry by Mr. Yost is one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the Hereford



Braemore, a famous bull in the beef cattle world and in the prize rings, owned by W. L. Yost.

business. Ardmore, one of the famous Yost Hereford bulls, sold at the International show in Chicago during the war for \$31,000. He then was a four-year-old. Bonnie Lad 20th, followed this great bull and now Braemore, equally as famed a bull, is at the head of this famous herd. These three bulls are noted as show cattle the country over.

Bonnie's Image, a son of Bonnie Lad 20th, also is a member of the breeding herd. From these bulls alone Mr. Yost has a prize room at his country home almost filled with ribbons they have won. Ruth Donald, a Yost blue ribbon cow, has raised six calves that have been grand champions in the various show rings.



R. YOST has sold calves from his farm for as high as \$6,200 and was a dealer solely in beef cattle during the war. He formerly was a breeder of Shorthorn beef cattle but became a Hereford breeder when that type grew into such popular demand. He has been in the live stock business for twenty-six years, starting as a commission man in the stockyards in Kansas City. About six years ago, Mr. Yost moved to his farm and has lived there since that time. He has a modern country

home near Independence and his farm buildings are one of the show spots of the county. He also is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Independence.

Although Mr. Yost dropped out of the show rings for a short time his stock continued to take blue ribbons for their new owners. The



Parents of these calves on the W. L. Yost farm are the kings and queens of American beef cattle show rings.



A group of Hereford aristocrats on the famous W. L. Yost farm near Independence.

international grand champion in Chicago in 1925, Early Dawn, was sired by Braemore of the Yost farm.

Mr. Yost's national reputation as a breeder of Hereford cattle has enhanced the value of the cattle from this county. The work of pioneers, such as Mr. Yost, in the county has built up a reputation for Jackson County cattle that aids the Hereford breeder and on the other hand has created a high standard of cattle in the county which is a big aid to the buyer.

This is Ardmore, one of the greatest Hereford bulls in present day beef cattle annals, owned by W. L. Yost.





The palatial country home of W. D. Johnson, large Hereford cattle breeder.

W. D. JOHNSON FARM

*Breeds Herefords Here for His
Texas Ranches*



LARGE Texas cattle raiser is the owner of an 850-acre Hereford farm in Jackson County where breeding cattle are developed to be shipped to his Texas ranch lands. W. D. Johnson is the owner of this farm. He also is vice-president of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company and president of the Western Cattle Loan Association, both of Kansas City.

This farm is located on highway No. One, ten miles south of Kansas City near the southern county line. All of the farm but 200 acres is in blue grass, the 200 acres being used for the production of various farm crops. There are eighty-five registered Herefords on the farm. These cattle are not show cattle as they are shipped direct from the breeding stables to Mr. Johnson's cattle lands in Texas.

Although Mr. Johnson lives in Kansas City his country home on the farm is one of the show places of the county. It is a large country mansion set in the midst of a beautiful grove. It is only a short drive from Kansas City and Mr. Johnson and his wife spend a part of each year in the home. All the feed for the Herefords is raised on the farm.

This experiment in cattle raising by a man so prominent in the western cattle industry proves the high esteem in which Jackson County is held all over the West as the World's Hereford capital. Mr. Johnson's farm also has proved a wise land investment as the rapid development that has been taking place in the county has increased land values. This development holds out to the prospective land buyer one of the best investments in the United States.



A picturesque view of the famous Turner Hereford farm, showing the lake in the foreground and farm buildings in the background.

J. E. TURNER HEREFORDS

*This Name Means the Highest in the
Breeding Industry*



WHITE barns, rolling fields of blue grass. A sparkling lake. Endless rows of snow-white fence posts. Scores of the royalty of the Hereford kingdom, grazing solemnly. Calves scampering over the fields awaiting the coming year when they, like their forebears, will fill the show rings of the country. This is a sketch of the famous Turner Hereford Farm in Jackson County, probably the best known exhibitor of Hereford cattle in the show rings of America.

The Turner Lumber and Investment Company is the owner of Laurel Heights Farm, located just southeast of Swope Park.

The Turner farm has other claims to fame in the Hereford industry, one that it is the \$1,000-an-acre Hereford farm and another is that George Henry is the manager of the 200-acre Hereford empire. George Henry is a familiar figure in every Hereford show ring in the country and has been for the last thirty years. The Turner herd is maintained year after year at from 130 to 150 head. Forty to fifty calves are

raised annually. The Turner farm, while not the largest Hereford farm in Jackson County, is one of the best known Hereford breeding farms in America. In 1925 the farm's entries made fourteen of the major shows over the United States, bringing back to its trophy room grand champion ribbons from virtually every show.



THE Turner Hereford types generally are referred to by breeders as "perfect types." The entire farm is given over to the development of Hereford types.

The Turner farm is a picturesque spot. Just outside the borderlines of beautiful Swope Park, its white buildings and fences might have been placed there by an artist. A big lake and the scores of registered Herefords complete the picture.

The exacting care given the stock of the Turner farm has been reflected in the large demand and big prices that have been paid for his stock. Turner bulls always find a ready market among breeders, not only in the United States, but in South America.

The entire farm is in blue grass, all the grains and hays are purchased.

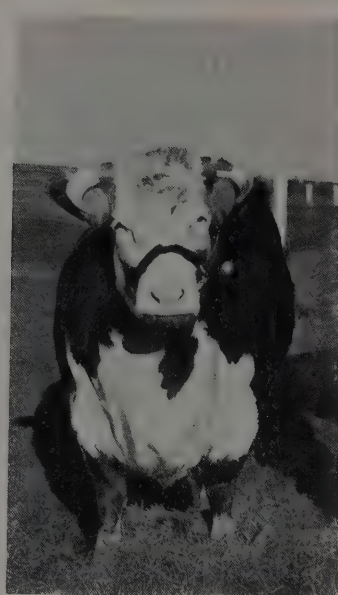
About twenty-five Turner prize cattle spend a large part of each year in a triumphal trip over the nation, parading the major show rings.

Don Laurel, Turner prize winner, five times grand champion in 1925. An example of the perfection of the Hereford industry in Jackson County.





Yvette Velie of Turner farm, one of the breed's best known cows.



Laurel Perfection V, was sold in 1925 at the Chicago show for \$2,525. This bull was nine times grand champion bull in 1924. The bull was sold to a South American cattle raiser.

Don Laurel, five times grand champion in the 1925 show rings, is the herd bull of the Turner farm. Yvette Laurel in 1925 was four times junior yearling champion. Laurel Perfection 26th, is another prize winning junior yearling bull in the 1925 rings. Yvette Velie, a Turner Hereford cow, is one of the most famous cows in the Hereford industry.

All the Turner stock is sold from the show rings, his prize winning bulls and cows bringing some of the highest prices in the industry.



MR. TURNER'S love of the Hereford industry has been a big aid to the breeding of Hereford cattle. His first love as a business man has been to admire and develop the Herefords. He has spared no expense in bringing into the Hereford industry the best that can be found or bred. He is one of the biggest contributors to the supremacy of the Herefords in the county.

The farm is in charge of Mr. Henry who has been a Hereford breeding expert for thirty years. The motto of Mr. Henry and the Turner farm is this: "If you can't raise and sell Herefords in Jackson County you can't raise or sell them anywhere."

A young Hereford heifer on the Turner farm.



A scene in the Turner paddocks.





The country home of Milton Thompson, the county's largest breeder of registered Hereford cattle, near Lees Summit. Some of the big cattle barns can be seen in the background.

HIGHLAND FARMS

*Milton Thompson owns the World's
Biggest Hereford Breeding Farm*



NEAR Lees Summit is to be found the county's largest Hereford cattle farm. It is Highland Farms, belonging to Milton Thompson, millionaire oil and lumber man and owner of thousands of acres of farm land in the Southwest. Between 300 and 500 Herefords are raised on the farm each year and buyers from all parts of the country purchase cattle from the show barns of Highland Farms.

The demand for Mr. Thompson's Herefords is so great that all his cattle are bought by buyers direct from the barns. Most of the Hereford bulls are shipped to the Western cattle country and to Texas and New Mexico.

Highland farms consist of 6,500 acres, the largest farm in size in either Jackson

County or Missouri and one of the largest farms under cultivation in the United States.

The Herefords on Highland Farms have been increased each year until about 1,000 head are kept in the herd. All the cattle are sold as breeding cattle, none of them being sold by Mr. Thompson for the beef market. All of the cattle on the farm are registered.



A typical young bull on the Thompson Hereford farm that will go out West to build up better beefsteaks for your table.



Types of young Thompson-bred Herefords.

The story of Mr. Thompson and the development of Highland Farms is a story of by-product of the romance of American business. Born on a farm, a poor boy, Mr. Thompson moved to the city, later entered the oil and lumber business, became very wealthy, then returned to farm life because he loved it.

Mr. Thompson has re-entered the farm industry whole-heartedly. Ninety-five per cent of the farm land in Jackson and Cass, an adjoining county, that changed hands in 1922, 23, 24 and 25 was purchased by Mr. Thompson. He owns 10,700 acres in the two counties.



He re-entered the farm business seven years ago and makes his home on Highland Farms, where from an office, he keeps in touch with his huge oil holdings and lumber business. Although one of the wealthiest men in the state, Mr. Thompson prefers to live on his farm the entire year, with the exception of the few weeks he spends in visiting his various properties. The Hereford business is a hobby with Mr. Thompson. He knows his herd almost as well as his herdsman.

In all kinds of weather, Mr. Thompson can be found roaming over his farm atop a white horse. He belongs to the various cattle breeders associations and is one of the leading figures in the Hereford world, not only as a big breeder but as one of the most successful and advanced breeders of the industry.

The big home, giant green-topped barns and rolling acres of Highland Farms are one of the most inspiring sights a Hereford breeder ever viewed.

Springdale Lad, four years old in 1926, one of the herd bulls on the Milton Thompson farm.



Monarch, four years old in 1926, one of the herd bulls on Milton Thompson's Highland Farms.





ALL the vast farm is "knee deep in blue grass" except about 100 acres that are planted in corn for the silos. The pasture land also includes some timothy, alfalfa and clover. Ninety-five per cent of all the feed for the farm is produced there.

In addition to the pasture, Highland Farms feeds 2,500 tons of hay a year and puts 800 tons of silage up each year. The cattle are on the blue grass from April 1 to January 15 virtually every year and are on the range all the year except during snows.

The huge barns are able to stable 2,500 cattle. Equipped with these huge buildings, Mr. Thompson takes pride in saying that his cattle do not have to be kept in the open during any cold spells.

With all his wealth and vast farm holdings, Mr. Thompson is a strictly practical breeder of Herefords. The cattle he produces are in demand everywhere Herefords are known for their hardy breeding qualities and perfection of types.

Mr. Thompson does not exhibit his cattle in show rings, although his herd is the most famous Hereford herd in the world. He sells all his own cattle, none of his animals being sold via the commission man route. The demand for his cattle is so great that there always are buyers at the farm ready to take his sale stock.

Mr. Thompson still is the most active purchaser of farm lands in the Southwest.

"I consider it the best place to put my money for an investment," is the explanation of Mr. Thompson for his remarkable activity in the purchase of scores of farms in recent years.

A closeup of one of Highland Farms' big barns. This farm is equipped to stable 2,500 head of Herefords.



The money he amassed in the Oklahoma oil fields is being transferred as rapidly as possible by Mr. Thompson into farm lands. He is perhaps the most active and interested "wealthy farmer" in the business. Every branch of the cattle business is alluring to Mr. Thompson. Becoming interested in the passing of the American buffalo, Mr. Thompson purchased a herd of fifty-three of these animals and they have been turned loose to graze and breed. This is one of the very few privately owned buffalo herds in America.



AND after seven years of intensive Hereford breeding, Mr. Thompson is "happy" and is contented to be a farmer. With his huge Hereford farms he also has entered public life in the beautification of the entire county and is (1925-26) President of the county park board. He already has donated one park to the county near his home and will aid in making it a modern park.

Nature has been a great aid of Mr. Thompson's in making of Highland Farms one of the show spots of the county. Its very vastness is impressive. But to this has been added a beautiful country home at the entrance to his farm. Back of this is a large garage. The sweeping driveway swings down a lane from the house, through white-fenced bull paddocks to his "farm city." Around a huge "square" are arranged his various barns. The big barn is used for the mother cows and calves. Here are kept hundred of young calves. This barn is one of the largest in the country. Overhead is stored the thousands of tons of hay. The huge barn is flanked by long sheds and paddocks for the animals. Back of the barn are the two huge silos. There are a score of small sheds and smaller barns surrounding the "square." Then there are the homes for the farm employees.

John Dunkin is manager of the farm and William Graham is herdsman. From fifteen to ninety men are employed during the year, the larger number being employed in the summer during the crop gathering season. The farm puts up its 2,500 tons of hay each year, beginning about May 15.

Springdale Lad, Marconi, Laurel Paragon, Joffre and Monarch are five of the herd bulls of the Thompson farms. There are three other bulls that belong to the breeding herd of the farms.

To the Hereford breeder, Highland Farms is perfection in Hereford breeding. Every possible care to assure the breeding of perfect type

A group of Buffalo owned by Mr. Thompson, one of the few privately-owned herds in the world.





A scene from one of the blue grass fields, showing a section of "Hereford Square" on the Thompson farm.

characteristics is taken, yet a systematic routine is observed to not only preserve but increase one of the Hereford's greatest claims to supremacy in the beef cattle world—his rugged, hardy qualities. The calves are separated and made self-reliant at an early age.

The males are kept mostly in the open but by careful handling Highland Farms bulls are as gentle as the experienced show ring bulls.

The blue grass that grows about fourteen inches high over more than 6,000 acres makes ideal grazing for the cattle, most years, virtually all four seasons. Blue grass on Hereford farms in the county in many cases is cut and stored as hay for feeding during the winter months. However, the cattle can graze on this grass all the year except when covered by snow.

The Hereford males from these fields are shipped to the Western ranges where they are turned loose to improve the grade of beef cattle that eventually find their way to the tables of American consumers.

The county being the largest Hereford breeding stock producing area in the World, sends many cattle to South America, Mexico and Central America.



R. THOMPSON, by individual breeding, has perfected a standard brand of Hereford cattle that meet the highest and most practical demands of Hereford bulls and cows all over the world. His uniform herds are among the most sought after cattle in the world. To meet this demand Mr. Thompson slowly is increasing his herd, preserving his high strain of breeding.

Although Mr. Thompson has not met the demand for his cattle as to quantity he has preserved the high standards of his Herefords in all his cattle. At the end of 1925 his stock was demanding rising prices that mean a new epoch in the Hereford cattle business.

The story of Highland Farms—its vast acres, beautiful buildings, acres of white faced Herefords, barns filled with calves, "knee deep blue grass" and tree-lined lanes—is the story of a wealthy man, able to live in any place in the world, who came to Jackson County and has found happiness and contentment.

Not only that, but, a leader in the financial world, he has found it wise to buy thousands of acres of the county's farm land as a home and as the soundest investment of which he knew.

Highland Farms in addition to being the world's biggest Hereford Farm, is an inspiration.



A view from the highway of Glendale Farm, owned by E. F. Swinney. This shows the Swinney country home and the beautiful campus.

GLENDALE FARM

*E. F. Swinney Builds Palace for
His Herefords*



UT where Jesse James' pistol used to pop during train holdups, the president of the First National Bank of Kansas City now is raising some of the finest Hereford cattle of the world. That is real progress for you. Now the peaceful blue grass hills and vales of the banker's farm are so remotely different from the days of the James boys, that he has named his farm after a rendezvous of the bandits in the early days to help preserve this bit of history.

The owner is E. F. Swinney and the farm has been named Glendale. In the pioneer days of the county, Glendale was a railway station near the Swinney farm. It was here that Jesse James staged several of his railway holdups as Glendale was located in a "cut," trysting spot of early day railway bandits.

The Swinney farm is located on the Independence-Lees Summit Road about one and a half miles from Independence. Glendale consists of 335 acres, devoted to the breeding and raising of registered Hereford cattle. Two hundred and thirty acres of the farm is in rich fields of blue grass on which the cattle graze.



LENDALE also produces some of its alfalfa hay and corn, but a large share of the grains and hay are not raised on the farm. The Swinney place is both a country estate and a Hereford farm. The Swinney home sets back from the roadway amid a grove of giant trees. It is of colonial architecture, one of the most beautiful country homes in the county.

Mr. Swinney has taken an active interest in the development of the Hereford. He is treasurer of the American Hereford Breeders Association. One of the leading financiers of Kansas City, he long has been a devotee of rural life. He has owned the Hereford farm since 1916 and prior to that time was a well known breeder of Percheron horses near Excelsior Springs in the adjoining county of Clay.

From 125 to 150 head compose the Swinney herd. About forty-five calves are raised each year. Most of the stock is sold in Texas. Glendale cattle always have been in demand and the bulls from the farm are in demand everywhere in the beef cattle industry.

Glendale is an ideal farming institution with its palatial residence, beautiful barns, picturesque wind mill, fertile acres and springs that roll their waters through every pasture in Glendale.

Its proximity to Kansas City, on a paved highway, is another attraction that, however, is enjoyed more or less by every farm in this county.

One of the barns where the Swinney prize Herefords are cared for and groomed.





Brampton M. (right) and Maple's Best, two blue-ribboned aristocrats of the Swinney Hereford stables. These two bulls have been consistent prize winners.

The Swinney cattle are shown at the state fair in Sedalia and at the American Royal in Kansas City.



THE Swinney farm is an example of the stability of the Hereford industry in the county. It has been breeding Herefords since 1898, more than 1,000 cattle having been bred on the farm. The blue grass now is richer than a quarter of a century ago after all these cattle have been raised and sold into the beef cattle industry. The two herd bulls of Glendale are Brampton M., three-year-old, and Maple's Best, two-year-old. Both of these bulls have been prize ring winners.

John Watt is manager of the Swinney farm.

The cattle on the farm are in "show shape" at all times. The cows as well as the bulls are groomed regularly. Their excellent condition is made possible by the excellent water and grazing during most of the year and the feeding system during a cold spell. The bulls and calves are stabled in a big barn and the cows are cared for in adjoining shelters.

The Swinney farm is unsurpassed for natural beauty and for the elaborate care that has been taken for the health and development of Herefords.

In addition to the Herefords, a herd of about one hundred Poland China hogs are kept on the farm.

DICKEY HEREFORD FARMS

Model Cattle Breeding



ALTER S. DICKEY, owner of the Dickey Hereford Farms, has been a resident of Jackson County, Missouri, forty-one years. For many years he has been interested in farming and cattle raising. Several years ago he acquired the well known Velie Farm and Velie Hereford herd.

This farm, which is now known as the Dickey Blue Township Farm, comprises 700 acres and is located four miles west of Blue Springs on the Velie Road. The herd of pure-bred Herefords on this farm is kept at about 225 to 250 head. About sixty-five calves are raised each year.

The Blue Township Farm is the second largest Hereford farm in the county, second only to that of Milton Thompson, who operates the largest Hereford farm in the county.

More than 400 acres of the farm is in blue grass, corn, clover and alfalfa. The Dickey Hereford Farm is elaborately equipped with barns to house the prize cattle. Three of the Dickey bulls are nationally known. They are: Masterpiece, Kenilworth and Bonnie Jr.

Mr. Dickey is the founder and owner of the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company, largest manufacturers and distributors of vitrified salt glazed clay products in America. He is owner of two Kansas City newspapers, the Journal and the Post, and a farm weekly, the Kansas City Weekly Journal. He owns several other Hereford farms and thousands of acres of farm lands in the Southwest.

The bull and calf barn on the Dickey Hereford Farm. This building is an example of the compact and practical cattle barn, including silos and a huge loft.





Masterpiece, 687588, noted bull of the Dickey Hereford herd, an outstanding type of this beef breed.



Head of Masterpiece, the great herd-header at Dickey Hereford farm.

The records of these three bulls in the show rings have created a demand for stock from the Dickey herd. Many buyers from Texas have specialized in stock from this farm.

To assure the best care of the calves during the nursing age, the Dickey Hereford Farm maintains its own herd of registered Holstein nurse cows. A registered Holstein bull is used to keep up this herd. The Blue Township Farm is considered a model among cattle breeding places. From the entrance, a long lane ends at the big show barn

A spring-fed all-year stream, typical of the watering resources of Jackson County. Scene on the Dickey Blue Township Farm.





Bonnie, Jr., 916843, another type of Hereford on the Blue Township Farm, lower and solidly built. This beefy type is a favorite among many Texas live stock men.



Kenilworth, 900000, famous bull of the Dickey herd.



Bonnie, Jr., 19th, showing the type of stock that is being produced on the Dickey Hereford Farm.



Feeding silage from the big silos on the Dickey Hereford Farm.

equipped with two huge silos. The barn is flanked by blue grass pastures for the younger cattle and paddocks for show and sale stock. Another barn to the rear is the home of the bulls. Still another larger barn and paddock serve as shelter and feeding ground for the cows of the herd. Here they are fed during the coldest season. The cows graze almost all the year as this farm has an excellent stand of blue grass.

Shelter under a bank barn on the Blue Township Farm and a few of the Dickey pure-bred Herefords.





Miss Lorena, one of the Hereford cows on the Dickey Blue Township Farm.



Pure-bred calves in the paddocks on the Dickey Hereford Farm.

The Dickey animals are well known in the show rings. Masterpiece, 687588, one of the herd bulls, is one of the best known Hereford bulls in the country. Bonnie, Jr., 916843, is what is known as the "modern type" of Hereford, being of the low, beefy type, very much desired by some Texas cattle raisers and his stock is in big demand among buyers for these ranches. Bonnie, Jr., has been a prize winner at several shows, including first prize as a two-year-old in 1922 at the American Royal in Kansas City.



STOCK from this farm has been distributed in virtually every state in the union. Well known Hereford breeders from South America have purchased Dickey Herefords to improve the blood lines of their herds. Mr. Dickey also has several other Hereford farms, but the stock from his Jackson County place is the best known in the Southwest. Animals from this county are taken to his other farms to build up his herds.

The demand for Mr. Dickey's stock has created a farm market place for Herefords. This is one of the biggest advantages of the raising of Herefords in the county, in that the national reputation that has been built up for Jackson County brings buyers to the county to purchase breeding stock over the farmer's own counter, his farm.

Emy Lu Velie, 1097955, a typical Jackson County pure-bred Hereford, on the Dickey Hereford Farm.



Manager's residence on the 700-acre Dickey Blue Township Farm.





A group of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the T. A. Smart farm near Lees Summit.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

This is Small Industry but Offers Opportunities for Development



CATTLE, like styles, often are subject to changes. In the past the demand for beef breeding cattle has been confined almost to a point of exclusion, to the Hereford and Shorthorn breeds. A new type of beef cattle is crowding his way into the lime-light in the Southwest. This is being done by beef quality. The Aberdeen-Angus is threatening to take away some of the glory of the two old established breeds. This industry is of small importance at this time in the beef cattle breeding in this county, there being only two farms and not more than 100 head of the Angus cattle in Jackson County. The two breeders are T. A. Smart and J. E. Spencer, both located in the southeastern section of the county. The requirements for the development of these cattle are the same as for Herefords and Shorthorns.

Therefore, the county holds out a wonderful opportunity to the breeder of the black beef cattle. The two breeders of this type of cattle are enthusiastic over the future of the Angus in the county. They place their confidence in the future of the Angus in the claim that he is the best feed-animal among the beef breeds, the easiest handled and is the best "dressed" at the markets, demanding a premium over other beef breeds.

Dot, an Aberdeen-Angus cow on the Spencer farm, who is helping her owner push this breed in the county.



Pride's Star A, J. E. Spencer's prize Aberdeen-Angus bull.



The Angus is largely used by the small feeder who desires an animal that can be fattened quickly and that will "dress out" the best. The Angus takes on weight quickly, according to the claims of his breeders. The growing number of these animals appearing in the show rings over the country proves the contention that the Angus is increasing in popularity. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Smart are supplying many small farmers in this section with breeding stock. In this way they are pioneering for the industry in Jackson County.



A scene on the Spencer Angus farm, one of two such farms in the county.

J. E. SPENCER ANGUS FARM

Banker is Pioneering with Black Breed



ANKERS can be found in almost every branch of the farming industry in Jackson County and bankers bear the reputation of being shrewd investors. The Angus cattle industry has such a representative in J. E. Spencer, president of the Bank of East Lynne, Cass County. Mr. Spencer's farm is five miles east of Greenwood and only one and one-half miles from the Cass County line.

Mr. Spencer has been raising Angus cattle on a small scale since 1915. He feeds beef cattle and hogs in addition to being a banker and a breeder of pure bred Angus cattle. The farm consists of 237 acres, most all of which is in blue grass and hays. All feed for the cattle, both the Angus and the feeders, is produced on the farm with the exception of corn. This is purchased and prepared for feeding in an elevator on the farm.



A cattle lot scene on the farm of J. E. Spencer Angus breeding farm, near Greenwood.



ALTHOUGH Mr. Spencer spends a large portion of his time in the development of all branches of the farming industry, his chief interest lies in the Angus type of cattle. He exhibits his cattle in Cass County yearly and is interested in the further development of the Angus type among farmers. It is his belief that Angus cattle are the easiest fattened and most profitable of beef cattle breeds.

Bulls produced on the Spencer farm are sold to Mr. Spencer's neighbors and friends in Cass County. By this method he hopes to make the breeding of Angus cattle more popular among the farmers of this and surrounding counties. Pride's Star A, the herd bull on the Spencer farm, has never been beaten at the Cass County fair, where he is exhibited each year.

The farm is equipped to meet every practical farm need, from barns to lakes and blue grass fields. During the feeding seasons many cattle are purchased and fed out for the market by Mr. Spencer. Hogs also are fed for the market. This is a profitable business, as the farm is equipped to care for many cattle in this way and is prepared to handle large amounts of corn in the farm elevator. The corn is purchased from the farmers who are not equipped to put their corn into cattle.

Mr. Spencer believes that there will be a growing demand for Angus beef. Premiums paid by packing houses on his cattle have convinced him that there are advantages to the Angus for beef purposes.

The Spencer farm is located on a paved highway, near the intersection of two other paved highways. It is a practical demonstration of the various methods possible in this county to make a farm pay. The climate, soil and market conditions make such farms as Mr. Spencer's possible as well as ideal. It is a demonstration of the claim that Jackson County's farms can produce "almost everything."

T. A. SMART ANGUS FARM

Young Breeder Stakes His Future on Black Cattle



ALTHOUGH the Angus cattle industry occupies a very small place in the big beef cattle breeding industry of Jackson County, T. A. Smart insists he is living up to his name by his preference for black cattle. The Smart farm is located four miles east and two miles south of Lees Summit and raises eighty-three of the little more than one hundred head of Angus cattle in the entire county. The farm was owned by T. A. Smart, Sr., who in 1920 turned over to his son his herd of Angus cattle and 160 acres of the farm. The elder Mr. Smart moved to Kansas City several years ago and since that time his son has continued to build up the Angus herd.

Mr. Smart's father started in the Angus business in 1906 and the reasons for continuing in this business, Mr. Smart explains, is that Angus out sell, out dress, out feed and out live other types of beef cattle. To prove his contention as to the long life of the Angus Mr. Smart at the beginning of 1926 owned a fourteen-year-old cow that has had eleven calves.

*Queen's Medero, six-year-old
Angus herd bull on the Smart
black cattle breeding farm.*



The Smart herd of eighty-three consists of fifty cows, thirty young stock and three bulls. Queen's Medero, six-year-old in 1926, is the herd bull and Blackbird Lucifer was a prize-winning yearling. The cattle have been shown in county fairs and at the American Royal in Kansas City.

The stock on the farm has been built up over a period of twenty years and the cattle types have been improved to meet the standards of the Angus industry.

Mr. Smart is one of the youngest farmers of the county and one of the most successful for the time he has spent in the industry. He is a practical farmer and plans to raise each year all the feed his cattle will consume. He also has fortified his farming industry by developing on his farm a herd of sheep and another of hogs. Both of these have been very profitable ventures in recent years.

Since he has taken over the farm, he beautified it to make it one of the small show farms of the county. It is located in one of the highly developed blue grass sections and the increase in land value year after year by these developments creates still another farming asset.



IS herd of coal-black cows and calves grazing over the blue grass fields are one of the unusual farming scenes in the county in contrast to the red and white Shorthorns and the placid white-faced Herefords.

The farm home is a neat bungalow that has been built by Mr. Smart since he took over the farm and Angus cattle. Most of the feed for the cattle is raised on the farm and the business-like control of the farm by Mr. Smart is an example to the older farmers. Although there are very few Angus cattle in the county, the success Mr. Smart has attained in their breeding and production serves to demonstrate the diversified possibilities in Jackson County in addition to the supremacy of the Hereford and the leadership of the Shorthorn breeds in the county.

T. A. Smart and one of his young bulls, Blackbird Lucifer.



A young farmer has built this house with Angus cattle, this being the home of T. A. Smart, who is showing the county what black cattle can do.





Herd Bulls on the Baker Farms. Roan Villager, King of the Fairies and Master Key. King of the Fairies was grand champion bull at the International show in 1925. He was purchased from H. M. The Prince of Wales.

LAND of SHORTHORNS

Some of the World's Finest Breeding Farms Here



ACKSON COUNTY'S supremacy in the beef cattle industry also includes some of the nation's finest Shorthorn farms. Cattle from the Shorthorn farms of the county have been shown in almost every prize ring in America and have added to the prestige of the county as the world's beef cattle breeding capital. Such farms as Sni-A-Bar, Columbian Stock Farm, Dr. W. E. Minor Farm, J. R. Leinweber Farm, J. F. Porter Farm, Frank Baker Farm and W. A. Forsythe are internationally known as breeders of the finest Shorthorn cattle.

Stock from these farms is shipped all over the western hemisphere for breeding. The story of the success of the Shorthorn breeding industry is somewhat similar to that of the Hereford breed. There is every condition

in the county, both natural and improved, contributing to the most successful development of the highest type of beef cattle. Blue grass, field grains and hays, a healthful climate for both man and animals, spring water and a nationally-recognized market here are a few of the reasons for the county's fame as the leading producer of beef breeding cattle.



Merryvale Rodney, Shorthorn bull on the Porter farm, the head of the herd.



A typical young Shorthorn blue-blood on the Porter farm near Martin City.

The Shorthorn industry in the county is one of the oldest branches of farm production here. The Shorthorn was here before the Hereford and was the most popular animal until not so many years ago, when there developed a great demand for Hereford cattle. This demand grew so among western range buyers that many Shorthorn breeders went into the breeding of Herefords.



HE county has met the demand for both types of breeding animals and both Shorthorn and Hereford breeders in the county are noted wherever fine animals are raised. The story of the Shorthorn, his development and a few of the reasons the county has become a leader in the breeding of this type of beef cattle is told in the stories of the larger Shorthorn farms of the county in the following pages.

The largest breeder of Shorthorns in the county is Sni-A-Bar Farms, founded by William Rockhill Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star. The farm is a part of the Nelson estate. The farm is located at Grain Valley.

A group of breeding cows on the Baker Shorthorn farms near Hickman Mills, Missouri.



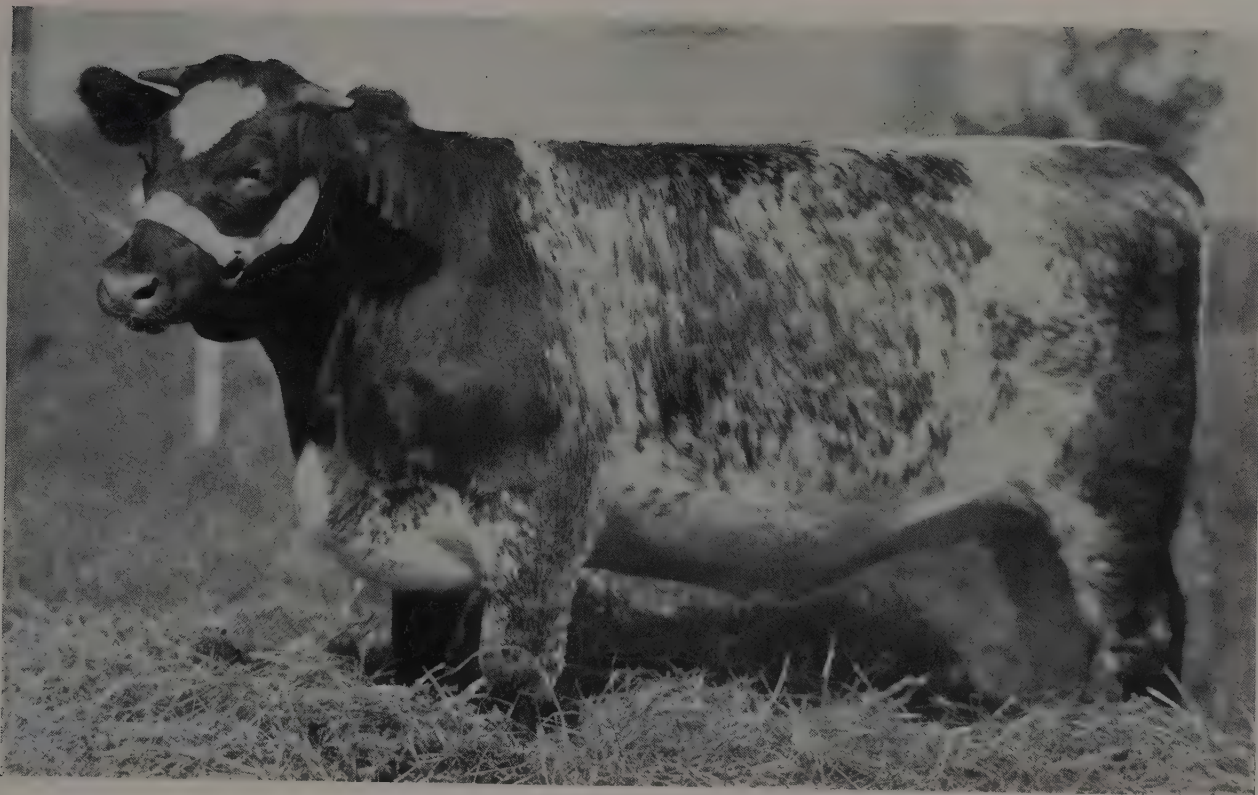
The other larger Shorthorn breeders of the county are: Frank Baker, southeast of Kansas City; Columbian Stock Farm, near Grand View; J. R. Leinweber, near Lees Summit; J. F. Porter, near Martin City; Dr. W. E. Minor, southeast of Kansas City, and W. A. Forsythe, near Greenwood.

Other members of the Shorthorn industry in the county include the following:

E. M. Brown, Greenwood; Andrews and Lewis, Kansas City; Henry Braun, Lees Summit; Ernest Campbell, Buckner; T. F. Campbell, Lone Jack; J. A. Campbell, Greenwood; D. M. Childs, Buckner; M. P. Chiles, Atherton; Mason Corder; Lees Summit; W. H. Dark, Lees Summit; W. M. Drennon, Kansas City; H. M. Fleming, Kansas City; J. G. Gosnell, Kansas City; G. A. Grabs, Lees Summit; John Gregg, Lone Jack; L. L. Gregg, Lone Jack; W. T. Hagan, Lees Summit; J. T. Kenny, Kansas City; Frank Harbison, Greenwood; Fred Harris, Lees Summit; William Henn, Kansas City; Ben W. Hoke, Hartman Hoke and Everett Hoke, Lees Summit; L. A. Horridge, Lees Summit; Julian H. Jackson, Lees Summit; C. D. Jeffries, Kansas City; J. F. Kennedy, Lees Summit; Joseph Loose, Kansas City; George Longan, Kansas City; R. L. McCary, Lees Summit; L. J. Marshall, Kansas City; Mrs. Alvin Marty, Kansas City; J. A. Maurer, Kansas City; E. Montrey, Lone Jack; J. C., F. R. and J. M. Noel, Lees Summit; C. A. and P. H. Oldham, Hickman Mills; A. W. Peet, near Martin City; Mrs. Lyda Pemberton, Lone Jack; C. L. Peterson, Lees Summit; D. F. Piaseck, Kansas City; W. J. Pratt, Grain Valley; J. R. Reynolds, Leeton; O. J. Rhoads and Sons, Lees Summit; George P. Robinson, Kansas City; A. H. Sorency, Greenwood; J. R. Sydnor, Kansas City; H. J. Thurlo, Blue Springs; D. F. Triplett, Sibley; Harvey S. Truman, Grand View; Charles Van Hoy, Greenwood; J. W. Wheat, Greenwood; Joe Wyatt, Martin City.

A scene at harvest time at one of the county's elevators in Martin City. Thousands of bushels of corn await the best market price.





Supreme Rosebud, of the Frank C. Baker Shorthorn herd, is the champion calf of the American Royal, holder of the W. R. Nelson trophy and winner of nine other awards.

FRANK C. BAKER FARM

*Unrivaled Beauty Spot is Breeding Place
of Prize Shorthorns*



AS A BEAUTY SPOT, the farm of Frank C. Baker, breeder of prize Shorthorns, is unrivaled. Topping the crest of a hill on the Grandview Road about twelve miles from the heart of Kansas City, the Baker farm comes into view. Silhouetted against the skyline are large white buildings, silo and water tower. Nestling in the shade supplied by evergreens is the vine-covered home of Mr. Baker.

Five years ago Mr. Baker purchased 160 acres of land and determined to begin the breeding of purebred Shorthorns. He traveled all over the middle west attending the largest and best Shorthorn sales, purchasing only the top females whose pedigrees were of the finest. In this manner he acquired a herd of thirty-five of the most select animals. At this time he also purchased the Fred C. Merry herd of about seventy Shorthorns, which made of his herd one of the largest collections of fine Shorthorns in America. Since that time Mr. Baker has been the buyer of top animals at various sales, even making a trip to Scotland, the home of Shorthorns, to make a study of the correct types and to visit farms conducted by famous breeders in Europe.



THE greatest single addition to Mr. Baker's herd came about with the purchase of the world famous herd bull, "King of the Fairies," which was awarded the grand championship of Canada and also the grand championship of the last International Show in Chicago, the greatest single honors that could be awarded to any bull. This animal was bred by the Prince of Wales and imported to the prince's ranch in Canada, where his calves have been leaders on the show circuit.

This animal is a bull of great character, perfect head and horn, is finely fleshed and is the correct type, with short legs, long body and good weight, evenly carried. In addition to this wonderful conformation he brings to this part of the country the blood line of one of the greatest bulls in Scotland, which should be most desirable for building up the Shorthorns in the Middle West.

The ideal towards which Mr. Baker has been working is to maintain a herd of breeding females of typical beef form, breed character and most fashionable breeding without sacrificing the useful qualities, size, vigor and milk production. The herd bulls, four in number, were carefully selected to secure the best of breeding, type and quality. The calves from such matings are carefully culled and those not meeting with the strict requirements of Mr. Baker are sold for beef.

The splendid results which Mr. Baker is having from this policy is clearly shown by his success in the show circuit. Starting three years ago, his prize winnings have increased each year, until last year, with a herd of ten show animals, eight of which were bred on the Baker farm, he won a total of seventy-one first prizes, forty-seven seconds, twenty-two thirds, eighteen fourths, eleven fifths, seven sixths, five sevenths, two grand championships, eight bull junior championships, nine heifer championships. These prizes were awarded at the following shows: International Livestock Show, Chicago; American Royal, Kansas City; Illinois State Fair, Iowa State Fair, Nebraska State Fair, Missouri State Fair, Kansas National, Kansas Free State Fair, Oklahoma Free State Fair, the Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., and the West Liberty (Iowa) Fair.

Roan Villager, twice grand champion and winner of seven junior championships, now is one of the Baker herd sires. Supreme Rosebud, a Baker-bred animal, was the winner of nine heifer championships and was declared to be the champion calf of the 1925 American Royal.

A year ago Mr. Baker's herd attained such a size that he was able to hold his own annual auction, some forty animals being sold. His second annual sale is scheduled for June 2, 1926.

Mr. Baker now is operating 330 acres of land and, in addition to the Shorthorn business, he is breeding thoroughbred horses, Duroc hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens.

Visitors are always welcomed at the Baker farm, where there is a guide ready at all time to show them around and reveal the histories of the prize winning animals.

(See illustrations on pages 124 and 125.)



Home of F. H. Botts, breeder
of fine Shorthorns.

F. H. BOTTS SHORTHORNS

*Active in Development of Jackson
County*



WHEN the vast Western prairie stretched westward from the Missouri River in the Sixties a cowboy herded cattle on the fenceless plains that then were a part of Jackson County. Today he is the oldest breeder of beef cattle in the county. He is F. H. Botts, whose farm is located one and a quarter miles southwest of Grand View. The farm consists of 202 acres and there have been Shorthorns on the farm since the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

For fifty-seven years Mr. Botts has taken part in the agricultural life of Jackson County. Although he has never been an extensive breeder of beef cattle, the memories of the days when the plains were the homes of vast beef herds has more or less left its mark on Mr. Botts and he "doesn't feel right" unless he has some beef cattle which were "born right here in Jackson County, the best place in the world to breed and grow 'em."

Mr. Botts keeps from twenty-five to thirty head of Shorthorns on his farm all the time, selling them as breeders and on the beef market.



F. A. Botts, an old-time cowboy in Jackson County, now operates a Shorthorn industry on his farm. This is a scene on the farm near Grand View.

He raises corn, wheat and oats and saves a part of his crops each year to maintain his small herd of Shorthorns that he has bred up to the rising standards in the county over the last quarter of a century.



R. BOTTS and his son, F. A. Botts, operate the farm, breeding their Shorthorns and pigs and raising grain crops. When the elder Mr. Botts came to Jackson County in the sixties he purchased the farm for \$15 an acre, which at that time was considered a high price for the land. It now is worth hundreds of dollars an acre. The cow pony has been supplanted by a motor car and the cabin by a country home and the prairie beef herds by the Shorthorns of today.

Mr. Botts is one of the few early day pioneers who knew the fertile plains of Jackson County. He came to the county when the fading dust of the Buffalo was passing. He has seen the advance of time and the development of the cattle industry in the county, from the plains cattle to the highest type of beef cattle in the world and sees in the new day a greater industry than in the old. He believes Jackson County will continue to be more and more the hub of the beef cattle breeding industry.

Part of the Botts herd of Shorthorns.





Juno's Commander, the famous white Shorthorn bull of the Porter farm near Martin City.

J. F. PORTER FARM

*Prize-winning Shorthorns Raised on
this Beautiful Estate*



JACKSON COUNTY'S scenic beauty alone has lured many men of business into the great adventure of rural life. To this natural lure they have added livestock that thrives so well in this climate, ideal for both animal and vegetable life. Such has been the adventure in ruralism of J. F. Porter, President of the Kansas City Power and Light Company. His 600-acre country estate is located two miles southeast of Martin City and on it are bred and developed some of the nation's prize Shorthorn aristocrats.

On acres of rich blue grass, fed by icy springs from the hills, beautiful buildings have been set to harmonize with nature and create this magnificent Shorthorn home. No cattle in the world live more regally than the registered Shorthorns on the Porter farm. Mr. Porter maintains a country home on the Shorthorn estate and five other farm homes have been erected over the tract for his employees. Located in the pastoral section in the southeast section of the county, the farm is one of the many beautiful show places of the West.

The entire farm is deep in blue grass that has been preserved and enriched by years of growth and grazing. Nature has proved one of the best of caretakers in the years of history of this famous farm. Only forty-five acres have been taken from the care of nature to produce silage for the big, tile silo into which go each year tons of cut corn to feed the Shorthorn herd through the colder days of the mild winters.

The herd of Shorthorns is maintained at from 110 to 125 head. Juno's Commander is the celebrated white Shorthorn bull of the Porter herd. Merryvale Rodney is the roan herd bull of the farm. Breeding is

carried on extensively each year, fifty calves being raised in 1925. These cattle are shown at the American Royal show in Kansas City and have been among the prize winners for several years. Maxwalton Missie is one of the cows noted among Shorthorn breeders. Virtually all of the animals sold from this farm have gone to the West, although some of the bulls have been shipped to South America where there is a large demand for Shorthorn types.

Frank Noble has been developing the herd on this farm for many years and is a recognized Shorthorn breeding expert. This farm is elaborately as well as practically equipped for the breeding of the finest types of Shorthorns. Some of the barns are arranged for the care of cows, and calves while separate barns house the bulls on the farm.

All the grain that is used on the farm, which is a very small portion of the annual feed bill, is bought. The grazing and silage compose almost the entire menu of the Shorthorns. The farm is well supplied with water. A seven-acre lake is used for the cattle as are numerous springs. The big lake is fed by crystal springs whose waters are cold throughout the year, contributing to the comfort of the cattle in the summer.



THE beautiful country home, surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, is one of the beauty spots of the farm. It originally was a log cabin, to which have been added more rooms, yet the rustic beauty of the original cabin has been retained. The home is set far back from the road, commanding a view over a green campus to the beautiful lake with its boats and water fowls.

The entire farm, including the cattle buildings, is equipped with spring water pumped by electric power from a rustic spring house near Mr. Porter's country home. The farm also is equipped throughout with electric power.

Such farms as Mr. Porter's are a result of the charm of country life and the ease with which the land in the county can be adapted to the highest form of modern life. Life of this farm, as many others in the county, possesses advantages and luxuries superior to the modern city residence. In fact many of the so-called "Four Hundred" of the city are finding country homes more desirable than homes in the city.

Feed lot, on the sunny slope of a hill overlooking the beautiful lake on the Shorthorn farms of J. F. Porter.





DR. W. E. MINOR FARM

*Physician finds profit and Health
on Shorthorn Farm*

*A view from the rear of the
buildings and water tower on
the model farm owned by Dr.
W. E. Minor, Shorthorn
breeder.*



DOCTORS tell us how to be healthy, live long and be happy. Dr. W. E. Minor, prominent Kansas City physician and surgeon, is giving the world a practical demonstration on his ultra-modern Shorthorn farm at 110th and Forest Streets, about three miles south of Kansas City. Dr. Minor has been so interested in his experiment in rural life on his 540-acre estate, Clifton Farms, that he has made out of it one of the most completely modern farming and Shorthorn breeding properties possible. Dr. Minor's unusual interest in rural life in Jackson County has prompted such complete modernization of his farm that a list of some of the innovations are interesting. A few of them are:

Giant 50,000 gallon water tank, larger than used in most small-town water systems. Five gas wells and one oil well. Gas lamps over the farm burn day and night. Paved barnyards. A complete 110-volt electric lighting and power system. Water towers filled with spring water for drinking purposes. Grain elevator in the barns. A small house equipped for making weather and wind readings.

*Residence on the Shorthorn
Farm of Dr. W. E. Minor.*



*One of the electric lighted barns
on the Shorthorn farms of W.
E. Minor.*





Omega, a two-year-old in 1926, one of the herd bulls on Dr. Minor's farm.



Lordly Scott, five-year-old herd bull.

THESE are only a few of the modern improvements on Dr. Minor's Shorthorn farm, making it one of the unusual show farms of the county. It is located on a paved highway. The Minor home is set back from the road behind hedges and stone. At the rear of the house are the farm buildings sweeping down the slight swell of the hillside into a picturesque valley of blue grass fields, woodlands and streams. All the buildings are painted brown and trimmed in white.

Dr. Minor has spent seventeen years building up the farm and enjoying the life of the country gentleman. He spends much of his time on the farm. To his herd of Shorthorns he has added chickens, carrier pigeons, sheep and hogs.

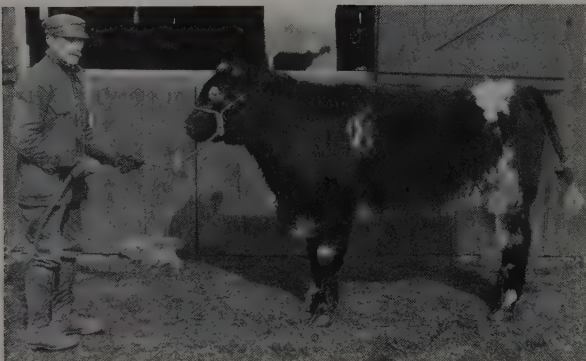
About thirty head of registered Shorthorn breeding cattle are kept on the farm all the time. There are two herd bulls, one a red and the other a white. The former is Lordly Scott, five-year-old in 1926, and the white bull is Omega, a two-year-old in 1926.

The farm produces all its feed as well as virtually all the food for its employees.

Clifton Farms is one of the most beautiful places in the county from a scenic standpoint, its acres being criss-crossed by creeks and shaded by trees. It is only thirteen miles from Dr. Minor's sanitarium in Kansas City, and it has brought to Dr. Minor one of the best medicines of the profession, contentment and the pure air of the country.

The most modern equipment is used, motorized farm machinery almost making the horse and mule useless animals. Four trucks and a tractor make up the "hoof" section of the farming department of this Shorthorn farm. The fertile fields yield varied crops that make such diversified industries as are carried on at Clifton Farms possible.

Promising young Shorthorn herd bull on the farm of J. R. Leinweber, near Lees Summit.



One of the many barns and silos on the Shorthorn farm of J. R. Leinweber near Lees Summit.





One of the county's most picturesque rural homes is that of J. R. Leinweber, Shorthorn breeder near Independence. It is a landmark in that section of Jackson County.

J. R. Leinweber Shorthorn Ranch

*An example of Practical Farming carried
on by a Lees Summit Banker*



ONE of the oldest and most picturesque farm homes in Jackson County is the vast Shorthorn breeding ranch of J. R. Leinweber, four miles north of Lees Summit. One thousand acres, 700 of which are in blue grass and hay fields, make up the rural kingdom of Mr. Leinweber, the second largest farm in Jackson County devoted to the production of Shorthorn cattle. Set amidst an ancient grove of trees, the rambling, gabled home stands like a castle at the entrance of this Shorthorn farm. The Leinweber place is one of the historic rural spots in early-day Jackson County. It formerly was owned by Lee Chrisman, County Judge, now deceased. In the days of Judge Chrisman it was one of the meeting places for the sports of that day. Judge Chrisman was a breeder and raiser of fine race horses. A race track on the farm was known by horsemen in many states and attracted many members of that fraternity to his farm. In keeping with the glory bequeathed to the





Shorthorn breeding cattle on the J. R. Leinweber farm near Lees Summit.

farm by the blue bloods of the race track, Judge Chrisman erected the palatial old home that now is the pride of the Leinweber Shorthorn breeding farm. The house which was a half century old in 1926, has been owned for twenty-seven years by Mr. Leinweber. He has been one of the leaders of the Shorthorn industry in Jackson County for fourteen years. Prospering with the growth of the county and the development of the beef cattle breeding industry in the county, Mr. Leinweber has acquired more acres and owns an 1,800-acre estate in Henry County. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Lees Summit.

Through all this development, Mr. Leinweber has remained and still is a farmer. He prefers the life and work on a farm to any other business and at the end of his twenty-seventh year as a farmer, he says he is just beginning to realize the wonders of life in the county.



MR. LEINWEBER is a practical farmer, first, last and always. He does not let other financial affairs worry him as long as there is work to do on his farm and he usually finds all he can do. In addition to his Shorthorn herd he feeds cattle and hogs for the stock market. He also raises enough grain to sell a portion of his production each year. There are about 135 head of registered Shorthorns on the farm throughout the year. These cattle represent fourteen years of progressive breeding and as a result are in demand among buyers of breeding stock from other states. The large acreage of the Leinweber farm gives the animals every opportunity to develop to the fullest ability as breeding stock. This herd now is being built around Grand Victor, the herd bull.

This huge farm was purchased by Mr. Leinweber for \$50 an acre. The increase in the value of this land over a period of twenty-seven years represents an income from this source alone of about \$4,000 a year, based upon a low valuation of the farm in 1926.

The Leinweber farm is not as elaborate as some other beef cattle domains in Jackson County but it has been built to meet the practical requirements necessary for the breeding and development of hardy Shorthorn type. Huge tractors are used to till the farm and to grind the feed for the cattle in the winter days. Barns and silos are aplenty for the proper shelter of the cattle.

The pastures on the farm are supplied with water and grazing conditions are similiar here to the other rich fields in the county for it is this great advantage that contributes to making the county the beef cattle breeding capital of the world.



Shorthorn royalty takes an afternoon rest before ranging out into the deep blue grass on the Forsythe farm near Greenwood.

W. A. FORSYTHE FARM

*Shorthorn Breeder has Pioneered for Type
Almost Half a Century*



A. FORSYTHE, four miles east of Greenwood, is a pioneer Shorthorn breeder and cattle man of Jackson County. Since 1891 he has been breeding and selling Shorthorns here. He has one of the largest and finest herds, 140 head of registered cattle, on his 700-acre farm in the far southeast corner of the county. Mr. Forsythe has been a leader in the beef cattle industry, both the buying and selling and the breeding departments for almost a half century in that section of the county. For many years he operated a large sales barn in Greenwood and has sold and shipped beef cattle all over North and South America.

Three hundred acres of the Forsythe farm are in blue grass and he raises most of his grains and hays and all his silage. Although the Forsythe farm has not been a large exhibitor of Shorthorns, its cattle are a standard strain in the county and there always has been a demand for stock from the farm.

Mr. Forsythe has added to his farming industry of beef cattle, diversified industries such as sheep and hogs. He keeps about 150 head of breeding sheep stock. They all are registered.

From his cattle industry Mr. Forsythe has become one of the leading figures in the rural life of the county. He is president of the Green-



Home of W. A. Forsythe, Shorthorn breeder and banker, near Greenwood.



A scene on the Shorthorn farm of W. A. Forsythe near Greenwood. He is one of the pioneers in the breeding and sale of beef cattle in the county.

wood bank, a position he has held for many years. He is active in all farming organizations.

The farm is located on a paved highway and Mr. Forsythe has built a modern home on the farm. The barns on this farm while not elaborate are practical for the breeding and care of his animals.



MR. FORSYTHE having been a breeder of fine Shorthorns for so many years is an accepted authority in the care of these animals. He runs his cattle on the blue grass almost all the year. No nurse cows are kept on this farm, Mr. Forsythe pointing out that by this system he makes of his strain animals that are capable of taking care of themselves, one of the requirements of hardy beef breeding cattle.

Rodney's Masterpiece is the herd bull on the Forsythe farm. This vast farm is a rolling plain of blue grass. The cattle roam over hundreds of acres of rich pasture land that has been in blue grass for years and years. It is an example of the practical, nature-made setting for this great industry in Jackson County, the "world's beef factory," from whence come the sires of the steady stream of packing house animals from the vast plains of the far West.

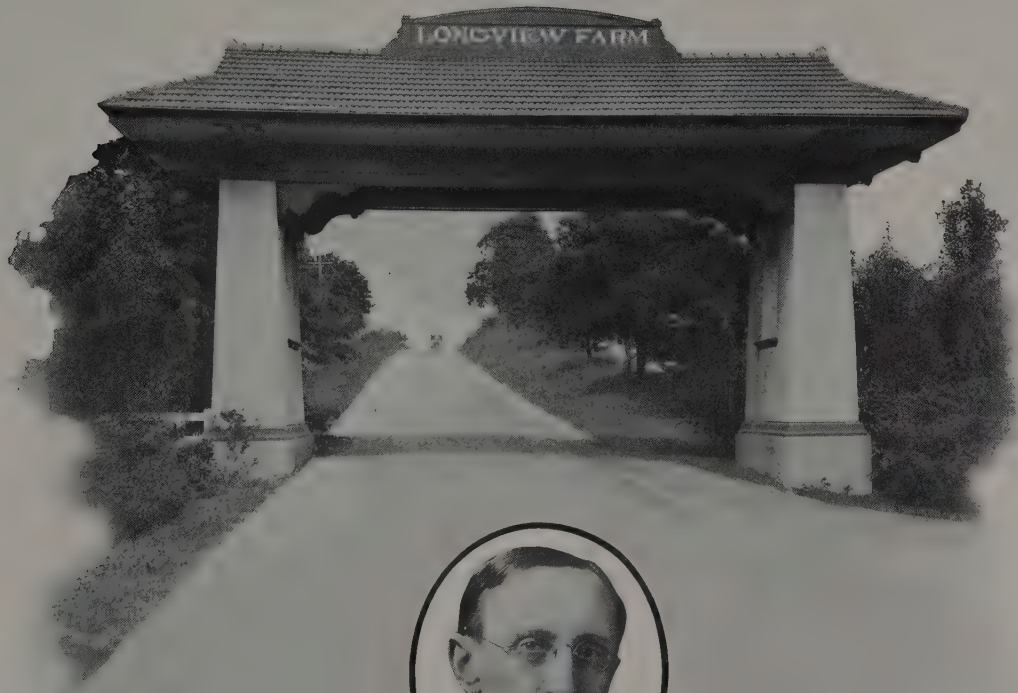
Rodney's Masterpiece, herd bull on the Forsythe Shorthorn farm near Greenwood.



A family scene on the Forsythe Shorthorn farm near Greenwood.



The WORLDS MOST BEAUTIFUL FARM



R.A. LONG



One of the many picturesque entrances to Longview farms.



LONGVIEW! That magic name has drawn visitors from all over the world to Jackson County. The horses and pure-bred cattle from this "show farm of the world," have appeared as winners in contest rings, not only in the United States but in Europe and Canada. Stock from Longview are the aristocrats of the animal world. Its smart horses and flashing rigs are the accepted standard throughout America.

Here in this greenhouse the shrubbery and flowers are nursed to beauty for the picturesque buildings and scenery of Longview. Thousands of roses also are cultivated throughout the year and sold to florists.

Longview is located near Lees Summit. It embraces 1,681 acres of fertile land, under the highest state of cultivation and development. Like the old feudal manors of medieval days, this farm is a community in itself, with its own water and telephone system, electrically lighted drives, power and steam heat in all its buildings, its own race track and tanbark arena. It represents the expenditure of several millions of dollars on the part of its owner, Robert A. Long, founder of the Long-Bell Lumber Company.





Mrs. Loula Long Combs, daughter of Mr. Long, is famous as a horsewoman. She has appeared with her horses in the show rings of various countries and has been a consistent winner both abroad and at home.

Longview mansion on the estate of R. A. Long, the most beautiful farm in the world. This is used as a country home by the Long family.

Longview in its completeness, surpasses the royal estates of Europe. Its buildings of stucco with red tile roofs, gleam forth from their location on a stretch of rolling land in the higher part of the county. A paved driveway, lighted with road-lamps, leads to the Long home, which stands in the center of the huge farm, surrounded by sunken gardens and a picturesque lake in an Italian setting. Architecture and the gardener's art have transformed the native soil into a fairyland of



Perfectly matched "Blue Bloods" nationally known, from the stables of the Longview farms, are trained and exhibited by their owner Mrs. Loula Long Combs.

pleasing scenic effects and have made of it the most beautiful farm in the world.

But Longview is not only a show farm. It produces some of the finest horses, cows, and hogs in the nation. Thousands of blue ribbons and silver cups are on display, that have been awarded in show rings and arenas.

Longview was originally established for the breeding and showing of fine horses. It buys and sells horses all over America. Its buyers are sent to shows over the Union, seeking improved types of saddle and harness horses.

Longview harness stables have led the world, since 1918. A huge stucco barn, including a tanbark arena, is given over to the care and training of about forty horses which are kept at the farm all the time for show purposes. In this stable are the finest harness horses in America. They have been awarded first prizes in all the major contests for several years. Among the most famous of them are Ovation, Admiration, and Carnation.

Mitzie, three-gaited mare, a spectacular performer in the tanbark arenas of America, and one of the prides of Longview's stables.



SEPARATE barn and race track is maintained for the saddle horses, about sixty of which are kept in the show string. From a picturesque grandstand, built of logs, one can look across the oval race track where the horses are trained. In this stand, are often assembled the horse experts of the world, to witness the gaits and beauty of Longview's horses.

Independence Chief heads the saddle stables. He is the sire of the famous Chief of Longview, who sold at the 1925 American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City, for \$25,000, a price which is the highest ever paid for a five-gaited show horse.





Ovation, one of the blue-blood harness horses of the Longview stables.

Blaze of Gold (action), gaited stallion, Longview Farm, Lees Summit, Missouri.





Mr. Long built and maintains this church for his employees and the neighbors of Longview. The other view is looking along the edge of the beautiful lake on Longview.



My Major Dare is the sire of two of the most famous mares ever shown, Major's Katrina, who sold for \$11,500, and Daugherty Dare, five gaited horse, was sold for \$7,500.



ONGVIEW'S Jersey cattle are almost as famous as its horses. Grand champion cows fill the stables, huge stucco structures, red roofed and equipped with steam heat, hot water, sewers and electric lights. A thousand quarts of milk go daily from this farm to Kansas City to sell at twenty-five cents a quart. The dairy stables about one hundred cows for dairy purposes. It also has a separate barn for the development of high grade bulls and show stock.

Flora's Queen Raleigh, according to Longview records, has sired more prize winning Jerseys than any other bull. This bull who headed the Longview herd before his death, has been replaced by his son, Eminent's Dark Raleigh.

Raleigh's Oxford Thistle, grand champion dairy cow at the National dairy show in Indianapolis in 1925, was the first grand champion ever shown to have been bred and developed by the same owner.

About 250 pure-bred Jerseys are kept on the farm at all times. Mr. Long co-operates with various better dairying research agencies in the

Two scenes in the beautiful Italian sunken gardens of Longview, showing the campus of the Long mansion and the stone pergola at the lake's edge, which is hidden by trees and rustic architecture at the foot of the campus.





The saddle horse stable on Longview, one of the many beautiful farm buildings on this estate.

county. He sells cows and young bulls to the dairies over the county as well as shipping them to all the states in the Union.

Longview has taken up the breeding and sale of hogs on a large scale and one large barn is now used solely for this industry. Its Duroc Jersey hogs have become noted among high priced farm stock. Stilt's Lucile V was world's grand champion sow in 1922.

Four hundred hogs are kept in the barns throughout the year, forming the breeding section of the industry. Several hundred pigs come on in the spring and more hogs are bought for feeding. The hog stock is all pure-bred and in keeping with the blue blood among the other animals on the farm.

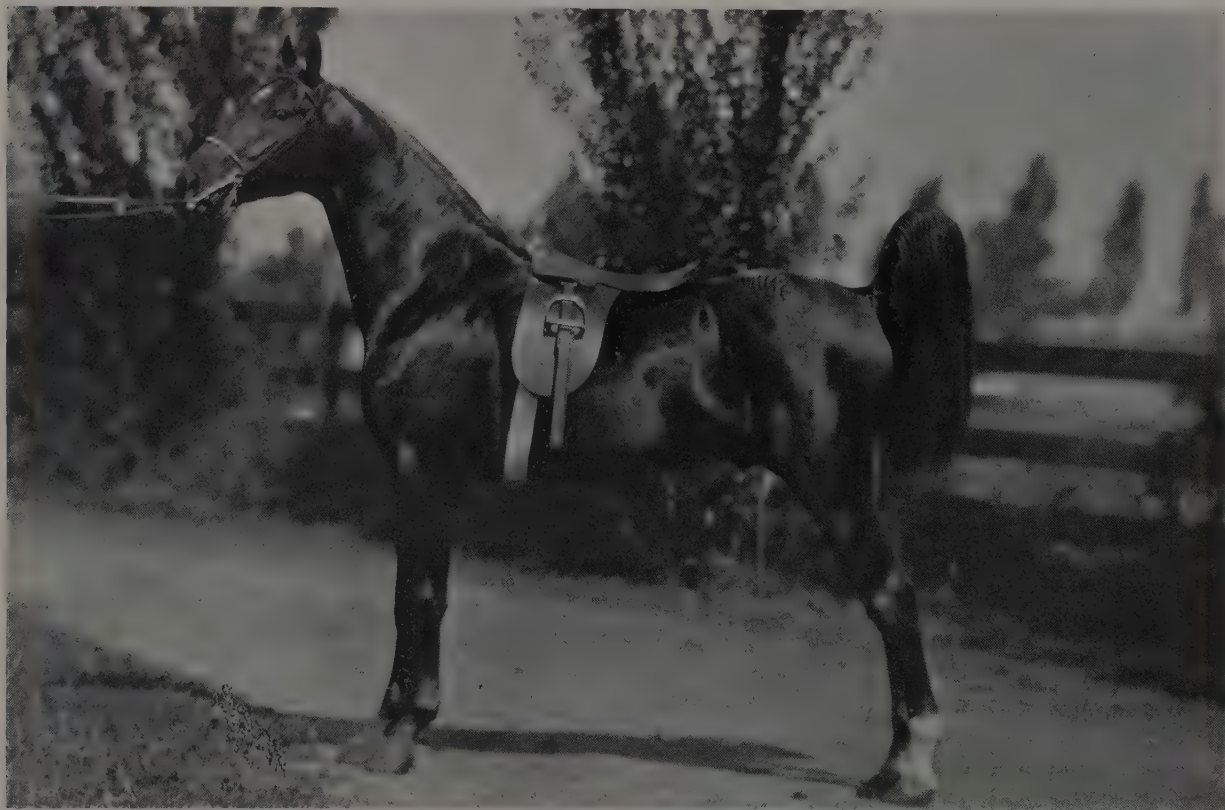
Entrance to the tanback arena of the Longview harness stable. Here Longview trains its flashing steeds for the world's show rings and society often gathers for one of Longview's noted horse shows.





Nationally known harness horses from the Longview stables. Animation and Admiration, known as the most perfectly matched pair, both as to form and action, are here shown with Mrs. Loula Long Combs driving.

Chief of Longview, highest priced saddle horse in America. Sold for \$25,000.





The farm produces most of its own feed. A large acreage is planted in hays, alfalfa, timothy and clover. Grains are also raised and ground for stock food.

The demand for greenhouse products resulted in the establishment of a large greenhouse on Longview. It produces for sale, thousands of roses as well as flowers and shrubs for Longview. Vines have been cultivated for all the buildings. The barns are partially covered with

A view of Longview club house and a part of the oval track where the farm's famous horses are put through their paces. Persons from all sections of the world have watched Longview's horses go through their paces on this track.

A section of Longview's lake and the pergola of the beautiful Italian garden.





A view of the harness horse stables of the famous Longview Farm. Carpets are used in the barn for the horses. It is equipped with its own huge tanbark arena for training and showing the horses.

clinging vines, and in the growing seasons, the huge farm is a wonderland of foliage.

At the foot of a leaf-covered walk, leading down from the Long home, is a large lake, in whose sparkling waters swim fish and swans. An Italian garden with fountains and a white pergola, graces one end of the lake, while at the other, a rustic footpath leads through the well kept park and lawns that surround it.

Mr. Long purchased the farm in 1912. All of the old buildings were torn down and forty-two modern structures have since been erected on the estate. The elaborate equipment on the farm includes steam radiator heat for the hogs, carpets for the horses, lace curtains and window shades in the barns to shield the polished rigs that have flashed Longview's color in the show rings, hot water to bathe the cattle, and an elaborate office where all records are kept. The farm even has its own fire department and hose wagon. Fire plugs are located on the farm so that they are near every building.



HE administrative machinery of Longview, under the management of Mr. C. J. Tucker, moves forward with the precision of a large business organization. Under Mr. Tucker are the following department heads: Jersey Cattle, T. F. Fansher; Saddle Horses, L. R. Hayden; Harness Horses, David T. Smith; Farming, H. C. Spencer; Landscape and Greenhouse, Russell Parker, and Office, E. L. Zellars.

One hundred and twenty-five men are employed throughout the year to carry on the work of this big farm. Homes are maintained for all the married employees and a hotel for the unmarried men. Mr. Long has erected a church for them, and each morning a bus calls to carry their children to school in Lees Summit.



IN the office are kept individual records of every animal on the farm. These records show the amount of food consumed and the other costs incurred and are among the most valuable obtainable for showing the cost and profit in the production of horses, cattle, and hogs. By means of these records, all non-profit animals are culled and Longview Jerseys are among the highest per cow milk producers.

Longview has been called the world's most beautiful farm. It is an example of the productivity of Jackson County's fertile soil and shows what intensive development can do to increase the value of such acreage. This increase has been a continuous growth based on development and the foundation of all the requisites going to make up such farms as Longview—beautiful land, rich soil, varied crops and a home market.

Moonlight at Longview through the columns of the beautiful pergola, looking across the water's crest.





Bird's-eye view of the Salvation Army Camp southeast of Independence.

SALVATION ARMY HOME

One of Many Outdoor Recreation Centers in County



THE outdoor camp of the Salvation Army, five miles southeast of Independence, is an example of the recreational idea that is being carried out in Kansas City to give as many persons as possible an opportunity to partake of the health of rural life. Completely equipped with swimming pools, dining rooms and eighteen cottages, the Salvation Army Fresh Air Camp gives that opportunity to hundreds of women and children each year.

This camp site of fifteen acres was donated by F. C. Niles of Kansas City, the godfather of this camp. Mr. Niles also built and equipped the large dining room. Civic clubs in Kansas City have joined Mr. Niles in enlarging the camp, building the cottages and adding new equipment. The cottages are laid out on streets. There is a concrete swimming pool, forty by eighty feet, and a separate pool for children. The buildings include a first aid hospital.

The water and electric lights for the camp are supplied by Independence. The camp opens about June 10 each year and remains open until about the first of September. In the year 1925, 940 mothers and children were given the fresh air treatment at this camp.

The camp is free to mothers, a two weeks' free outing being given to every needy mother and her children during the summer months.

These cabins are used by the mothers and children who spend a week or two each year at the Salvation Army Summer Camp.

Playgrounds and swimming pool of the Salvation Army Summer Camp.





Columbian Bruce, one of the famed Shorthorn bulls of the Columbian Stock Farm, whose show record extends from Canada to Shreveport and from the east to west coasts.

COLUMBIAN STOCK FARM

F. R. McDermand, Manufacturer of Stock Remedies, is Owner of this famous Ranch



THE Columbian Stock Farm is a wonderful combination of rustic beauty and practical modern science. F. R. McDermand has gone out into the country and perfected a pastoral masterpiece that no artist ever can equal. It is one of the beautiful show places of Jackson County and a monument to the perfection of the breeding industry in the county, producing the purest of pure bred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

Columbian Farm might be called a by-word in every farm home in America, for its animals and the products manufactured by Mr. McDermand as owner of the Columbian Hog and Cattle Powder Company in Kansas City both are national products. The foundation of this remarkable demon-

stration farm was laid almost a century ago when Mr. McDermand's father's family entered the beef cattle industry in the West.



Supremacy, one of the most noted cows in the Shorthorn world, from Columbian Stock Farm, undefeated in 1923, 1924 and 1925 with exception of one show where she won her class.



These some day will represent the blue-ribboned show string of Columbian Stock Farm Shorthorns. This is a corner of one of the calf pens on the McDermand estate.

This masterpiece in rural landscape development and animal housing is located in the rich blue grass section that stretches away from the Missouri River in the southwest section of the county. It is two miles southwest of Grand View. There are 450 acres on the farm, 160 of which are in native blue grass and the remainder of the tract under the highest state of farm development.

Columbian farm Shorthorns and hogs are known in every large show ring in America. During the entire year of 1925 show strings from this farm were either at shows or on the road all but ninety days. Their stables and pens are filled with blue-ribboned aristocracy from every section of the country. It is one of the largest contributors to the creation of the breeding industry supremacy in Jackson County.

About sixty Shorthorns and 500 Poland China hogs are produced on the farm each year for sale to raisers and breeders.

A tour over this farm is one of the most interesting trips in the

Yellow fences and buildings with red roofs, identify this panorama as the home of some of Jackson County's bluebloods in Shorthorn cattle and Big Type Poland China Hogs. Columbian Stock Farm may be seen from a distance, on three county highways, also from the Frisco railroad.





Furnace heated, farrowing hog barn on the Columbian Stock Farm.

county. One's first impression upon reaching the hill crest, beneath which spreads the Columbian acres, is that Alice's Wonderland has been found. Lying in a panorama like an ancient gabled city is an enthralling picture of rural splendor stretching away to long rows of hedge. All the farms buildings and the wooden fences are painted in golden yellow color. The young trees on the farm are boxed from the cattle by small yellow enclosures. When the sun sets the farm is a virtual blaze of gold. A long tree-lined lane stretches through the farm, along which are all the farm buildings, the homes of employees and on the opposite sides the paddocks for the cattle and the scores of little hog houses, all painted in the same golden color.

The farm is equipped with all kinds of farm machinery for carrying on crop production. Corn for grain and silage is produced. Nothing has been overlooked by Mr. McDermant in making his model farm. Mr. McDermant is an experienced farmer himself and everything on the farm is practical as well as elaborate.



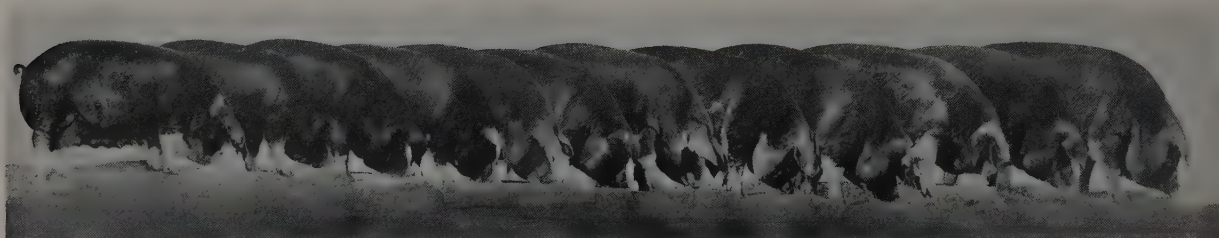


Augusta Sunrise, pure-bred Shorthorn bull on the Columbian Farm.

Mr. McDermand for years has been a prominent figure at cattle shows over the country with his Columbian prize herd. In 1925 he made twenty-one shows from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, to Shreveport, La. Sixteen head were shown at Canadian shows and twenty at the American shows. Columbian Bruce and Augusta Sunrise, two outstanding bulls in the Shorthorn world, are at the head of the Columbian herd.

Augusta Sunrise in 1923 swept the Southwest show circuit as grand champion. He then was a three-year-old. Columbian Bruce, a four-year-old in 1926, was grand champion fourteen out of fifteen shows in 1924-25.

A group of brood sows on the Columbian Stock Farm near Grand View.





Liberator, famous Poland China boar, a sample of high breeding perfection in this county, from the Columbian Stock Farm.



Liberator's Best 2nd, a Poland China sow owned by F. R. Mc-Dermind. This sow was grand champion at the National Swine Show in 1922.

Another of the great Shorthorn animals on this farm is the famous cow, Supremacy, undefeated at shows all over the country in 1923-24-25, with the exception of one show in Chicago. She is a huge type of Shorthorn weighing more than the average Shorthorn bull. At the Chicago show where she lost as grand champion, however, she won in her class. Similar records have been set by younger stock from this farm.

Elaborate barns and paddocks are used for the care of all the Shorthorns. The cattle barns, as well as other sections of the farm, are equipped with electric lights, power and water. These barns each lead off into blue grass paddocks, making possible the grazing of the cattle every day in the year. The herd is maintained at from seventy-five to one hundred head.

Champion Pen of barrows at the Royal Live Stock Show in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 were exhibited by Columbian Stock Farm.



Type of Poland China hogs on the Columbian Stock Farm, this being a scene at feeding time.





When this picture was made these pens were crowded with young pigs, the noted strain of Columbian Stock Farm Poland Chinas. This upper floor of the hog breeding barn is heated by furnace and equipped with electric lights and power.



The color scheme of yellow buildings with red roofs makes Columbian Stock Farm one of the most beautiful farms in this county.



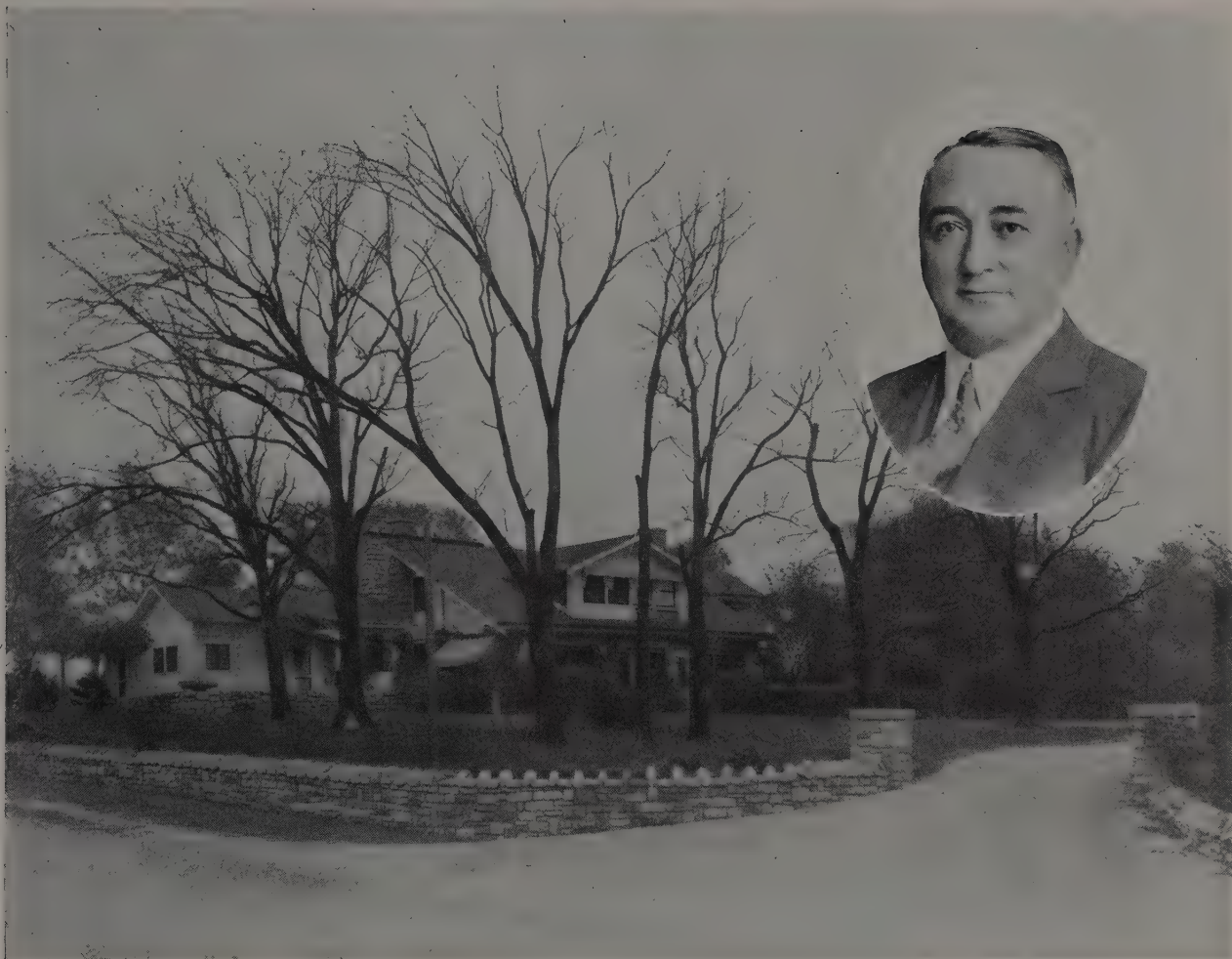
COLUMBIAN FARM is one of the largest breeders of Poland China hogs. About 250 head of hogs are kept on the farm for breeding and show purposes. From 700 to 1,000 pigs are raised each year. As an example of the valuable hogs raised on this farm, a \$1,200 sow was sold from the pens while this writer was visiting the farm. She was Columbian Girl, sold to Dr. M. V. Mosby of St. Louis. There are a score of fine hogs known among breeders all over the country. Such names as "New Hope," one of the farm's most famous boars, Liberator and Liberator's Best are familiar to every breeder of hogs. The barn used for caring for the young hogs is heated by a furnace, equipped with electric lights and water, and is one of the beautiful structures on this farm.

Mr. McDermant, the largest producer and distributor of hog and cattle powders in the world, selected Jackson County as the ideal spot to build and maintain a model farm.

He found conditions in this county to be suitable to such a successful experiment. Climate, soil and other requirements were weighed against other localities. His decision represents the careful thought of both a farmer and an advertiser, and the success of his farm and its stock proves the wisdom of his decision in selecting Jackson County as possessing all the requirements of the ideal farm.

Autumn on a Jackson County farm, showing corn in the shock.





LA CIMA REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

One of the Finest Show Herds in the Country

F. J. Bannister's country estate, as seen from the road. The inset is Mr. Bannister, retired lumberman, and a nationally known breeder of pure-bred Jersey cattle.



J. BANNISTER'S La Cima Farm, three miles southeast of Kansas City, is devoted to dairying and intensive breeding of pure-bred Jersey cattle. La Cima ("the summit") consists of 240 acres, eighty per cent of which is in blue grass. The farm produces considerable grains, but none of the wonderful blue grass pasture lands are sacrificed for grain farming.

Mr. Bannister, a retired wholesale lumberman, lives on the farm and is very active in the Jersey world, being the president of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association. He has owned the farm for sixteen years and has built up one of the finest show herds of pure-bred Jersey cattle in the county. R. A. Bush is manager of La Cima and is known as a breeding expert in the county, noted for its breeders of pure-bred dairy and beef cattle.

At the beginning of 1925 there were about 150 Jerseys on the farm and this herd, which has been added to by recent purchases, is entering into the sale of young Jersey stock extensively.



*Imp. Agnes Gladstone 691871.
Bred by J. F. Lesbirel, St.
Mary's, Isle of Jersey. Imported
March 1, 1926. Owned by F.
J. Bannister, of La Cima Farms.*



THE Bannister dairy industry is an example of the excellent marketing conditions in the county. All the milk produced on the farm is sold to one of the Kansas City hospitals. The milk is cooled and prepared with the most modern equipment.

La Cima is another of Jackson County's show farms. Its buildings, fences and fields are picturesque examples of the county's many beautiful country estates. The farm has its own landscape artist and Mr. Bannister's home has been set in a garden of shrubbery. The cattle barns are modern, equipped with gas heat, hot and cold running spring water and electric light and power.

Gas wells on the farm supplied all the fuel for the last six years.

*Royal Oxford Raleigh, the
junior herd sire on the Bannister
farm and show barn, where the
cattle are being fitted for the
coming shows.*



Many farms in Jackson County drill their own gas wells that furnish fuel without cost (after drilling) for the entire farm, including heat in the homes and barns.

Bannister pure-bred Jerseys are in demand and sales are made to all parts of the country, as the reputation of his pure-bred sires and prize-winning cows have been sensational entries in several of the larger shows. Mr. Bannister will enter a complete show string of Jersey cattle in all of the major American shows.

The senior herd bull of this wonderful herd and one of the best bulls in Jackson County is Tiddledywinks Oxford. Of no less importance, while not as well known, is Royal Oxford Raleigh, junior sire. Tiddledywinks Gold is one of La Cima's young cows, winning the junior grand championship at the American Royal in 1925. The most recent addition to this famous herd was Agnes Gladstone 691871, bred by J. F. Lesbirel of the Isle of Jersey. She was imported March 1, 1926.

The show bulls are stabled in barns whose walls and ceilings are wainscoted and varnished, giving the impression of houses rather than stables. These barns have box stalls and an arena and it is in these barns that the sales are conducted. The floors are paved with creosoted wood blocks. The buildings are equipped with electric lights and running water.

A view of the section of the "dairy palaces" of La Cima farm, located on the Bannister road with natural drainage and heated with gas from its own wells.





ALL water used by the Bannister household and for the live stock is supplied by the many springs that abound on the farm. A complete waterworks system puts this fresh, cold spring water in the house, the barns and the spotless milk station. These sanitary conditions, true of all dairy or cattle farms in Jackson County, have brought about an almost complete eradication of disease and pests among cattle.

The excellent conditions for caring for cattle in the county have brought about the cleanest and healthiest herds in the country. There never has been any trouble with cattle diseases in the county and the milk supplied Kansas City from the county's dairy farms for the last twenty-five years has met all the requirements of the health boards. La Cima, with its sixteen years of history in the production of high grade Jersey cattle, is nationally known in the breeding business.

La Cima, which means "the summit," is true to its name. The Bannister home and the cattle barns are located at the top of a long slope of blue grass fields. It is on a county highway, treated with amiesite asphalt paving compound. It is within less than thirty-five minutes of the heart of Kansas City. Its own trucks deliver La Cima milk. Its own fields feed its cattle. Mr. Bannister maintains his residence on the farm throughout the year.

Tiddledywinks Gold, daughter of the senior herd bull; Junior Grand Champion at the American Royal Show in 1925.





Bull stables, with box stalls, house the famous bulls of Sni-A-Bar Farms at Grain Valley.

SNI-A-BAR FARM

*Shorthorn Experimental Ranch
established by W. R. Nelson*



UNTIL the year 1945, Jackson County will be the home of the world's greatest Shorthorn demonstration farm. W. R. Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star, provided in his will that Sni-A-Bar Farm should be dedicated to the perfecting of this breed of beef cattle. The farm consists of 1,755 acres, almost all in blue grass and equipped to carry on experimental and demonstration work. At the end of the thirty-year period in 1945 the farm will be given to the county.

This famous farm was started in 1913 by Mr. Nelson as his gift to the improvement of conditions on corn belt cattle farms. It was founded with the purpose in view of furnishing the farmer with information by demonstration of better methods of cattle raising. The farm each year holds a demonstration to which the public is invited and there the work that has been accomplished in breeding is exhibited and explained.

Perhaps the briefest and most forceful description of the purpose of Sni-A-Bar Farms is contained in this brief section from the will of Mr. Nelson:

"All lands owned by me or belonging to said trust estate at the time of and after my death and situated in Sni-A-Bar Township, in Jackson County, Missouri, shall for a period of thirty years next succeeding my death be held, used, managed and controlled by said trustees for the purpose of the material and social betterment of the public and particularly of the people of Sni-A-Bar Township and to promote and instill a better knowledge among them concerning stock breeding and raising, especially of cattle."

Since the death of Mr. Nelson in 1915 these ideals have been carried out on this famous farm and its Shorthorn cattle now are among the world's best and the years of improvement in the grade cattle with which the farm first was started has brought to the farmer the realization that the most valuable cattle are the improved types.

The farm adjoins the town of Grain Valley. Through its experimental work it has become one of the most visited farms in the country. It is visited by students and teachers, as well as cattle raisers, from all over the globe. The government of Canada has made an extensive study of the farm with a view to starting a similar institution in the Dominion. The word Sni-A-Bar is a familiar word wherever live stock is raised.



*Undefeated aged herd entire
1925, show circuit.*

Following the World War, the cattle breeders turned more to the study of economic production of beef cattle. Here these students found a demonstration farm that had been championing that ideal in cattle production for several years. Valuable information was furnished from the farm, resulting in an improved and more healthy condition throughout the industry.



MR. NELSON launched his famous experiment in behalf of the farmer with 200 cattle with Shorthorn characteristics. To make his experiment practical, he went directly to the stockyards in Kansas City and bought these animals that had been consigned for slaughter. These cows either were in calf or had calf at side from the breeding of the several former owners who had sold them for slaughter. To carry out the experiment he did not build huge, elaborate buildings but stabled them in plain sheds, similiar to those used on the average corn belt farm.

Purebred bulls were bred to these grade cows. The heifer offspring were bred to the purebred bull, three crosses having been demonstrated on the farm. New cows have been added from time to time to carry on the foundation herd experiment. There are now nearly one thousand head of cattle on the farms.

*A view of Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn
farm, the gates at the left showing
how the calves are fed and
separated from the cows.*

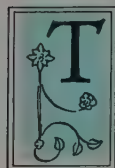
A comparison of the foundation cows and their first, second and third crosses made with Sni-A-Bar's purebred bulls is a graphic illustration of the great contribution Mr. Nelson has made to the cattle in-





dustry. The first cross heifers showed a distinct broadening of the back, widening of the rump, thickening of the flesh, shortening of legs and neck and a generally improved animal type.

Car lot of fine fat steers on Sni-A-Bar Farms, bought on the Kansas City market for Fred Wolferman company of Kansas City.



HE cattle on the farm are given the same treatment throughout the year as the usual corn belt animal, with the exception of breeding. This system has maintained and by consistent handling has improved the hardy characteristics of animals on the farm. The cow herd is fed on blue grass all during the spring, summer and fall, and during the winter is fed alfalfa hay and silage as supplementary food.

The farm has one hundred acres in corn for silage and eighty acres in Alfalfa. All the rest is in blue grass with the exception of the space used for buildings. No grain is fed the females on the farm and the calves run with their dams until weaned when the heifers are turned loose on the grass and the steer calves put on feed for the market. All the steers are sold this way and the heifers retained in the herd. The success of this work in improving the cattle is most clearly demonstrated in that in only two times out of sixteen that cattle have been placed on the stock market, have they failed to top the market.

There are two lines of animal industry on the farm. In addition to this demonstration work the farm maintains another set of buildings for the breeding and showing of registered Shorthorns. The extent of this industry is shown by the fact the farm is one of the leading exhibitors of North America. Sni-A-Bar's registered stock have won ribbons in almost every state in the union.

The following herd bulls from this farm are famous everywhere in the beef cattle industry: Cumberland Sultan, Villager's Model, Mercules Conqueror, Edgecote Supreme, Supreme Model, Argonaut's Master, Prentice, Richland Augustus, Supreme Archer, Maxwalton Revelenta,

A glimpse of the Shorthorn palace on the world-famous Sni-A-Bar Farm.





To the left: Isabelle Napier holding Dorothy Anoka, grand champion Shorthorn cow at the American Royal and International shows in 1925. A product of Sni-A-Bar Farms.

Above: Lady Broadhooks of Sni-A-Bar Farms, grand champion at the American Royal and International Live Stock shows in 1923.

Challenge Cup and Advance Marshal. They have appeared in show rings all over the country.

People from all parts of North America attend the Sni-A-Bar demonstration each October. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons attend. The crossed cattle are used to demonstrate the improvement in the breeds and statistics are used to cite the added profit to the cattle raiser over the raising of grade or "scrub" cattle.



BOTH the government and the University of Missouri are taking part in some of the demonstrations on the farm, Sni-A-Bar furnishing the cattle and feed for the experiments, the government agent on the farm conducting these tests and the university preparing the data.

The Nelson will provided funds for the care of the farm for a period of thirty years after Mr. Nelson's death, although his other holdings were left with the provision that they would be sold with the death of Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood, who died in March, 1926.

This farm is one of the greatest single contributions ever made to the cattle industry. Mr. Nelson was a great lover of animals and had the foresight to see many years ahead of the time that the day of specializing would come in the cattle industry as well as in others.

Sni-A-Bar is a beautiful tract of land lying near the center of the county. The white, red-topped buildings and fences can be seen for many miles over the county.

Sni-A-Bar not only is an heritage of the cattle industry of the world but a tribute and monument to the supremacy of the fine-bred cattle industry in Jackson County.

Grazing scene on the Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn farm, showing grade cows, used for breeding.





An inviting beauty spot on the Unity Farm, showing the lily pond and beautiful native stone architecture. Unity Farm is fortunate in having several such locations upon which will be built other designs of this nature for the enjoyment of mankind and the beautification of the farm.

UNITY FARM

*Religious School provides Rural Homes
for its Organization*



UNITY FARM, a 725-acre "Utopia" of the Unity School of Christianity, is one of the most unusual rural developments in Jackson County. This farm is located on the new No. 12 highway, just twelve miles from the Unity School and Unity Inn, Ninth and Tracy Streets, Kansas City. The farm supplies vegetables, fruits and eggs for the "meatless inn." The Unity faith provides

that its members eat no meat. To carry out the Unity idea, the farm has gone into the extensive culture of all kinds of vegetables and fruits. It soon will have the largest orchard in the county, 150 acres being set aside and placed under tree cultivation.



Modern swimming pool, electric lighted, an inviting spot on Unity Farm.

English type country homes are built on the farm for officials of the Unity organization and the entire estate is being transformed into an English type village and playground for the employes of the Unity School. Swimming pools, a golf course, baseball grounds and a clubhouse are a part of the development that has taken place on Unity Farm. Cottages have been built for week-end outings of employes and for their summer vacations.

In 1920 the Unity School purchased the first fifty-eight acres of the big religious estate. Since that time the farm has been undergoing a thorough beautification. The land was cleared and landscape work transformed the rugged acres into a real garden spot. From this un-

Scene on the sand beach at Unity.



Tennis courts on the Unity Farm.





Scene on the Unity Farm, showing the lily pool in the foreground and the tennis courts in the background at the right.

cultivated land, there is harvested each year some of the finest fruits and vegetables produced in the county. To illustrate the richness of this native soil, the school now has 150 acres in orchards, 12,000 grape vines, two acres of blackberries and raspberries, two acres of strawberries, two acres of asparagus, a large garden of rhubarb, mushroom cellars and a 2,000-hen white leghorn poultry house. The products from these gardens and chicken house are both used in the Unity Inn and are sold on the Kansas City market.

There are fifteen oil and gas wells on the farm. A small oil refinery is operated from which the gasoline is extracted for use in the school. A truck brings the fuel oil into Kansas City for heating the big buildings of the Unity Inn and Unity school. Gas from the wells is used for heating the entire farm. Gas lights also are scattered over the farm. The wells on the farm are 500 feet deep, producing constantly. Fifteen buildings are heated by the gas from the wells.

Fifty people live on the farm, forty of whom carry on the various farming industries. There are 400 employes in the organization's headquarters in Kansas City, the farm serving as their playground.

A two-story stone and tile apartment house is being built on the farm. When complete it will be opened to employees. This rural apartment dwelling will have all of the modern conveniences of the city. It is the first ever to grace a farm, is the belief of officials. It will contain eight apartments.



Panorama view of Unity Farm, showing the young orchards to the left and the buildings dotting the landscape on the right.

The farm has preserved all its natural beauty along with the improvements. Hickory, walnut, elm and cedar trees still grow in their native setting along picturesque creeks that wind through the farm. Climbing American Beauties drape the walls and rustic bridges of the farm, making it in summertime one of the most beautiful places in all Jackson County. Each modern addition to the farm has been hidden as far as possible beneath the natural beauty of growing flowers and shrubs. The bridges and paths have been modeled as nearly as possible after nature herself.

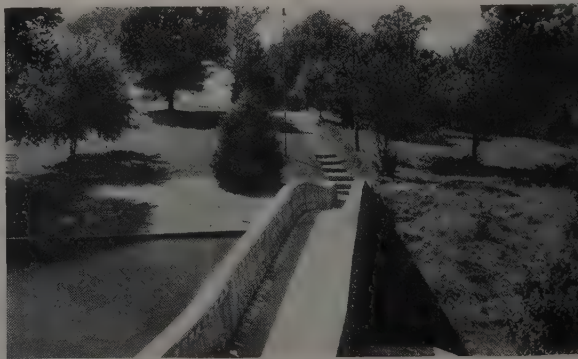
The homes of the officials of the company are set amid groves of trees. A three-mile paved road twists through the farm, built from the rock from its own crusher. The stone in the hills has been used to build the rustic pools and bridges. Climbing over the rocks are wildflowers and in the rich fields and woods bloom roses of every hue and perfume, the larkspur, tulips, jonquils, peonies and bridal wreath. In the ponds float water lilies. The farm has its own nursery for the propagation of its orchard trees, grapevines and shrubbery for landscape gardening.

Forage crops are raised for the horses used on the farm. Corn is raised on the farm and there ground into meal for use at Unity Inn.

Club house, maintained for the pleasure of the employees.



Picturesque cement bridge crossing a ravine by the side of the swimming pool.





Onions, potatoes and tomatoes also are among the vegetables produced on the farm to be transformed into the many enticing dishes that are served only in Unity Inn on its famous "meatless menu."

W. Rickert Fillmore is the Unity School executive who has charge of this vast rural paradise. In five years, Mr. Fillmore has transformed the native land, covered with cactus and underbrush into a garden of plant life and one of the beautiful show spots of the county.

Other transformations still are being introduced into the farm. Mr. Fillmore plans to add greenhouses to the farm as the gas wells would supply the heat, eliminating one of the big costs of this kind of farming. Dan Andrews is manager of the farm.

With the completion of the new paved highway through the farm, it will be less than a thirty-minute drive from Kansas City. The beautiful groves and playgrounds then will become one of the most visited spots in the county. The Unity Farm is the building of a dream. Here

Housed in perhaps the largest and most modern building devoted to the poultry industry in Jackson County are the busy White Leghorns of the Unity Farm, located northwest of Lees Summit on the Jefferson Highway.

Three or four thousand White Leghorns are producing an abundance of eggs used in the Unity Inn, maintained in Kansas City by the Unity School of Christianity.





Fifteen oil wells and numerous gas wells on the Unity Farm supply fuel for heat, natural gas for lighting the driveways, as well as gasoline for the automobiles used by the employees. The small refinery and storage tanks are seen in the background.

will dwell the members of the Unity cult, living their religion of "God First," nearest to nature, enjoying the gifts of natural beauty and the products of the soil, the sunshine, the rainfall, the trees and flowers and the healthful air.

The Garden of Unity is a Garden of Eden.

Wading pool on the Unity Farm.





Jack's Orion Sensation, prize ring boar of the Duroc breed owned by Walter Hollingsworth, near Martin City.



Matchless Bond, a grand champion Poland China boar, on the Williams hog farm near Lees Summit. The story of this farm is one of the most interesting in the industry as "hogs bought the farm."

THE HOME OF FINE HOGS

*They afford a profitable source of income
to most Jackson County Farmers*



JACKSON COUNTY furnishes pure bred breeding stock for hog raisers all over the Middle West. This industry is the most successful where the dairy industry prospers, as fine hog breeding stock develops best where milk forms a large part of the rationing. The county ideally meets this requirement, as well as all others that take a part in the making of the finest hog breeding stocks of all breeds. The hogs of the county were valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in 1926, this figure, of course, varying from year to year with the markets.

However, as breeding stock is the chief industry of the large hog raisers in the county, the value of the county's herds does not vary as widely as the market. Virtually every farmer in the county raises some hogs, as they are easily kept and are a source of profit. The smaller farms all keep from fifty to as high as 200 head, raised chiefly for the market as feeders. At the beginning of 1926 there were approximately 90,000 head of hogs in the county, the stable price for young breeding stock being seventy-five dollars a head, with some sows valued and sold at as high as \$1,400 a head.

Farms of the county are replete with experiences by hog raisers that reveal an amazing opportunity in the county for success in the breeding and developing of fine hogs. At first glance, the county offers a most alluring possibility for hog raising. First, it produces upwards of 2,500,000 bushels of corn annually. Next, it is an ideal dairying spot, the small dairy herd maintained by most hog raisers not only paying for itself, but earning enough from separated milk to buy all the feed for the hogs. The skimmed milk is fed to the hogs and the butter sold. With these advantages must be taken into consideration another great advantage in the county, the market situation.





A group of noted Spotted Poland China hogs on the farm of Miss M. M. Fontaine, prominent breeder and exhibitor of hogs in the Middle West. The farm is southeast of Kansas City.



Spotted Poland China hogs at the Fontaine hog farms.

Nationally known breeders in the county include Walter E. Hollingsworth, Robert Williams, Columbian Stock Farm, Miss M. M. Fontaine and Longview Farm. These breeders ship their stock to every section of the Middle West and the Southwest.

The story of the hog breeding industry in the county rivals the oft-told story of the man who was to raise fur-bearing animals and feed the animals on rats and raise the rats from the bodies of the animals slain for their hides. To illustrate this claim, the story of Fairview Hill Farm, operated by Walter E. Hollingsworth is told.

Scenes on the Walter Hollingsworth Duroc hog farm near Martin City. The two group scenes at the left show the remarkable growth of the pigs, being September pigs and the picture was made in February. These pigs bring \$75 a head. At the right Mr. Hollingsworth is shown with two newly born pigs.

With their small savings, the Hollingsworths leased a farm and started into the hog breeding industry. They purchased a few pigs, Durocs. They also obtained a few cows for milk to feed the hogs. That was their start. The herd now has been increased to where 200 pigs are raised each year that sell at an average price of seventy-five dollars, there being a steady demand for these hogs as Mr. Hollingsworth has a national reputation as a breeder of Durocs.





Sows and pigs enjoy the sunshine outside the pig house on the Williams Poland China farm near Lees Summit.



Bob Williams recently paid \$1,400 for Monarch's Lady, a pure bred big type Poland China sow.



O feed these he has a herd of fourteen dairy cows. The milk is separated and the skimmed milk fed to the hogs. The butter sold from these fourteen cows now earns enough money to not only feed the fourteen cows, but to purchase all the feed for the hogs themselves, thus forming a chain operation system that almost eliminates all expense on the farm. Of course, this is the result of work, but shows the prolific advantages of the hog industry in the county.

Of course the hog that is being fed for the market does not necessarily need milk for rationing but it has been found that the best breeding stock that can be developed must be fed to a large extent on milk.

Jack's Orion Sensation is the herd boar of the Hollingsworth farm, which is located five miles southwest of Kansas City. Other noted hogs of this herd include gets of Master Sensation, Stilts Model, Rex Pathfinder 2nd, Real Sensation and Sensation Elevator.

The farm also maintains a small herd of Polled Shorthorn breeding stock and operates a large poultry business in addition to its other industries.

Corn, bran and other ground food form a portion of the feed for the hogs on the Hollingsworth farm, but, as stated, the cost of this feed is earned by the dairy products sold from the cows.

Feeding of hogs for the market also is a profitable industry owing to the large amount of corn and grain raised and to the marketing advantages. Only a few minutes from the market, the hog feeder can catch the market at its highest price.

Jack's Sensation Queen, just a junior yearling, too, on the Hollingsworth hog farm near Martin City.





Stilts Sensation, wonderful Duroc boar, owned by Longview Farms.



Longview, the "world's most beautiful farm," has aristocrats other than horses and cows. This is a closeup of four sows on the Longview farm.

There is another farmer in the county who came here without funds enough to buy an acre of land. He leased a small farm, started to raising hogs and now not only is a nationally known breeder of large sized Poland Chinas but has earned enough to purchase and equip his own 200-acre farm near Lees Summit. He is Robert Williams, who with his son, Robert Williams, Jr., operates this noted breeding farm.

Mr. Williams also has perfected the chain feeding system in operating his farm. His cows not only furnish skimmed milk for the hogs but earn a profit from butterfat that buys the other feed for the hogs. He keeps about twenty cows for his herd. All the feed for the farm except bran is produced at home. The Williams farm has been raising hogs since 1900. Matchless Bond is the herd boar of the Williams farm, he has been state champion in Kansas and second in Missouri.



ATCHLESS BOY is another champion boar on the farm. Mr. Williams and his son purchase some of the finest sows in the county, topping all prices in 1925 by paying \$1,430 for *Monarch's Lady*, a Minnesota farm prize winner. Big *Monarch Lady* is another of the high-priced Poland China sows on this farm.

Miss M. M. Fontaine is another noted breeder of hogs, breeding and selling spotted Poland Chinas. Her herd has been built around *Singleton's Giant* and *Advance Lady*, boar and sow, that have been shown all over the Middle West. Her farm is located about eight miles southeast of Kansas City. Miss Fontaine purchased the two hogs that have brought fame to the Fontaine pens from many show rings in their class.

One of the most noted Poland China breeding farms in the United States, is operated in Jackson County on the *Columbian Stock Farm*, a complete story of which appears elsewhere in this book. The hog industry on this farm, noted as well for Shorthorn cattle, has been a great aid to the hog breeding industry in the county.

It has brought fame to the county as the home of the finest bred hogs and has made marketing conditions for breeding farms here a valuable aid to the industry. From 400 to 600 pigs are farrowed on this farm each year and a herd of 250 is kept throughout the year. These young hogs as well as the mature stock are being sold all over the country almost every day in the year. The *Columbian Farm* is owned by F. R. McDermand, owner of the *Columbian Hog and Cattle Powder Company* in Kansas City. The farm is perhaps the largest exhibitor of fine-bred

hogs in the United States, its pens having won silver cups and ribbons from almost every show in the Middle West. They are on the road almost the entire year, making the various shows.

J. K. Harris is manager of the hog breeding department of the Columbian Farm.

New Hope is one of the most noted Poland China boars on the farm. Other boars of national show fame on the farm include Liberator and Liberator's Best 2nd.



LONGVIEW FARM has brought into the breeding of Duroc hogs all the fine equipment that has made of this Jackson County estate the most beautiful farm in all the world. Longview is a large dealer in fine bred Durocs. They are shown along with the other fine animals of the farm over the country. Stock from this farm is in demand by breeders from all sections of the country. Perhaps the most noted boar on the farm is Stilts Sensation.

The productivity of the soil and the market that has been created by buyers of fine hogs in the county, added to the low cost of land, offers an unusual opportunity for the breeder of hogs here. Good land suitable for this industry can be purchased as low as \$100 an acre, all within a short drive over paved roads into Kansas City. Hog feeding is another attraction to the farmer in any branch of the soil industry, for it offers him an added source of income.



Matchless Boy, a young boar that is helping to spread the fame of the Williams hog breeding farm near Lees Summit.



Advance Lady, Fontaines' famous spotted Poland China sow.





A Jackson County bee industry. A scene of a few of the hives kept by Ernest Baldwin, just north of Independence.

BEE FARMING

This Rapidly Growing Industry Offers Large Profits With A Small Amount of Labor



ILLIONS of buzzing bees comprise another rural asset of Jackson County that is the source of income on many small farm homes as well as a by-product of more than half of the farm homes in the county. The bee industry extends into the backyards of the small towns and even into the city. It is estimated that an average net income from a large, properly handled colony of bees in Jackson County per year is \$25. Some of the bee farms have as many as 300 colonies.

Bee keeping is an industry that ranks along with the raising of poultry in Jackson County, similiar, in that it requires only a small farm and a very small investment. Each colony of bees costs about \$3.60 to start into business. The smallest colonies in the county, where the bees are left more or less to themselves, produce about sixty pounds of honey that sells from twenty to thirty cents a pound. The beekeepers who are developing their hives, however, are getting as high as 200 pounds and more of honey per colony.

The larger production is being accomplished through the long hive system of honey building.

The county is one of the largest producers of honey in Missouri and is rapidly growing as a honey producer. The honey comes from the wildflowers, clover and alfalfa. The average production all over the county averages from sixty to 200 pounds from the long hive system. The amount that can be produced by proper care of the bees is illustrated on the bee farm of Winn Bowman, near Independence, who took 320 pounds from one hive in 1925. That meant an income of \$64 from that one hive.

There is almost no cost in the raising of nectar honey. The bees range from one to five miles and nature provides the raw product for bees in this county in abundance.



ALMOST all the honey is sold as extracted honey, the comb honey being much more expensive. This is due to the laborious process the bee must go through to build a new comb each year. The combs are taken out of the colonies twice each year, late in June and immediately after the first frost comes in the fall killing the flowers, and the honey "thrown from the comb," by being placed in a revolving receptacle. The "seals" left over the honey cells by the bees are cut open before the comb is placed in the machine.

Tons of this kind of honey are produced from the bee farms each year, the large amount of honey being made and consumed at the farms making a correct survey of the honey production almost impossible.

It has been roughly estimated that there are about 2,500 colonies in the county, producing close to 200,000 pounds of honey each year. Of this amount only a very few beekeepers are in the business exclusively. It is a specialized industry offering a great opportunity in the county. It is one of the county's "baby industries," but the field is unlimited.

Two commercial beekeepers in the county have found the making of "artificial" honey a paying business. By "artificial" honey is meant honey that the bees produce from artificial feeding; sugar fed into the hives substituting for the nectar. Sugared water is fed into the hives each day and is transformed by the bees into honey. It is estimated that it costs about ten cents a pound to produce this type of honey which is sold for twenty cents a pound. These beekeepers buy sugar by the carload for the bees.

Beekeeping is an inviting industry for several reasons. It requires a very small capital to enter the business. All the land actually needed is just enough to set the hives on. The bees will go out and find the honey and bring it to the colony.

The cheapest land in the county is available for this industry. They do not require much attention, except during the honey making season. After the first killing frost of the fall the bees retire to the colony and require no more attention until the blossoms come in the spring. However, the raising of bees is truly an art and the production of the bees is multiplied by improved methods of bee farming. This is illustrated by the remarkable honey yields obtained by the better beekeepers.

The colonies over the county are scattered out mostly in groups of from three or four to eight or ten hives. A large part of the consumption takes place at home.

The productivity of the bee industry in the county is not only an appealing opportunity as a business within itself, but is an added attraction to country life in Jackson County. It not only is a source of one of the daintiest of table delicacies for the farm table but another source of income.

There are about 65,000 bees in the small colonies to as high as 200,000 bees in the large hives. The three most popular types of bees in the county are the three-band Italians, Goldens and Carniolans. The latter type is used largely as it produces clear, white honey. All the honey that reaches the market from the bee farms is consumed in Kansas City.

Not only Jackson County but the world never has had enough honey to nearly meet the demand. A shortage in any article of food creates an excellent market for that food. This situation is true of beekeeping. The only reason more honey is not consumed is because there is no more produced. Of course this is not true of the many artificial honey mixtures made from syrups. The consumer is protected from these food products by government inspection that requires that only honey produced by bees be labeled pure honey.



The government has taken an active interest in the production of honey all over the country and the excellent conditions favorable to beekeeping in this county has brought a special effort for more honey production in Jackson County. There are many books and hundreds of government bulletins on the art of beekeeping and it is only the purpose of this story to cite the wonderful opportunity for the novice or the experienced beekeeper in Jackson County for the production of pure honey from the bees.



LOWERS, clover, alfalfa and hundreds of acres of growing fruits and plants offer to the beekeeper a rent-free factory supplied by the nectar from the breast of nature.

While it has been found impossible to secure the names of all the beekeepers in the county, a list has been prepared to show many of the producers of honey in the county. Many people living in Kansas City and the small rural towns not only raise bees in their backyards but have small numbers of colonies on the land out in the county. The list follows:

INDEPENDENCE—E. A. Baldwin, 390 hives; A. A. Baldwin, 125 hives; A. B. Crandall, 125 hives; J. W. Kerr, 100 hives; R. L. Twyman, 170 hives; G. R. Coggshall, 20 hives; George Martin, 10 hives; T. V. Cornell, 73 hives; Lewis Grube, 3 hives; William Clow, 6 hives; William Strawhacker, 10 hives; C. L. Gramer, 50 hives; Winn Bouman, 150 hives; Fred White, 40 hives.

LEVASY—Mr. O'Donnell, 13 hives; John Schuster, 20 hives; John Reber, 20 hives; Charles Hall, 4 hives; John Twiehans, 4 hives; Henry Bergshneider, 4 hives; George Brannan, 5 hives; John Reabe, 18 hives.

SIBLEY—I. Sheriff, W. H. Kaynes, M. F. Johnson, B. F. Johnson, Joe Jones, Joe Gilbert.

BUCKNER—E. C. Judy, Charley Gilbert, Walter Phillips, Ward Mershon, J. H. Walmer, Frank Grayham, E. C. Julian, Mrs. Sallie Truett, 8 hives; Lee Hamilton, 20 hives; Jamie Douglas, Bailey Gibson.

LEES SUMMIT—S. B. Bowin, S. P. Hulse, C. T. Fawlkes, Dr. R. C. Fields, G. Langford, W. O. Snider.

A typical orchard bee industry, carried on at no cost. The scene is in the Cramer orchard near Independence.



OAK GROVE—C. W. Lewis.

MT. WASHINGTON—J. M. Jackson, R. C. Thompson.

GRAIN VALLEY—Miss Vivian Hall, 10 hives; F. W. Sellmeyer, 4 hives; T. J. Corn, 22 hives; C. O. Webb, 20 hives; Major Luther, Mrs. H. M. Hannon, 12 hives.

HICKMAN MILLS—J. G. Weaver, 11 hives; Ben Bryan, 18 hives; T. D. Whle, 4 hives; C. H. Talley, 1 hive; Robert Bowers, 7 hives; Fred Granberger.

GRANDVIEW—F. H. Botts, C. B. Adams, H. J. Shelton.

GREENWOOD—J. M. Johnson, N. Sherry, R. K. Stalcup.

LONE JACK—Jesse Gosney, S. J. Snow.

SUGAR CREEK—John S. Dickey.

LITTLE BLUE—S. L. Talley.

BLUE SPRINGS—Steve Parker.

KANSAS CITY—W. L. Baldwin, Mrs. J. W. Briggs, B. F. Brown, M. C. Enggas, Oscar A. Frank, V. C. Junkhouser, Jeff W. German, A. W. Gray, Fred Griffith, J. F. Grogge, F. G. Hagan, B. E. Hocguard, W. F. Jarvis, D. G. Jefferson, H. B. Kenney, Mrs. D. E. Kettering, Mrs. D. E. Mervine, F. J. Metz, J. H. Momberg, Mr. McIntire, Mrs. E. B. Bevin, J. D. Rankin, M. L. Cooley, H. C. Boyer, A. T. Rodman, R. E. Shryock, H. K. Turnbull, A. A. Waldron, Robert Watt, F. W. Wood, Charles Wright, John P. Eldridge, S. N. Hall, William S. Waldron, Howard Vrooman, A. L. Brunner, William Hern, Mrs. O. Koenig, John O. Carlson, C. Harine, Beth McGrath.

Scene from the bridge at Red Bridge station, looking north across the Hereford farms and country estate of H. A. Dougherty.





A typical Jackson County sheep pen, showing a flock of sheep ready for the market.

SHEEP RAISING

This Industry Offers Extra Profits from the Sale both of Wool and Mutton



IN A COUNTY where so diversified a market exists and so richly endowed with natural resources there are few farming industries that are not carried on to some extent. Sheep raising is growing to be a larger industry in the county each year, as a by-product of the various farms. Every farm of any size in the county has its blue grass pastures. Sheep raising has been a very profitable industry the last few years, both for slaughter and wool. There are about 18,000 sheep scattered over the county that make up this industry. They cost practically nothing to keep as they are left on the blue grass all during the year, being fed only for market. The total value of these sheep is more than \$150,000.

On many of the large farms, the best of fencing has been built and the care of sheep becomes an easy matter. The large cattle farms raise hundreds of sheep, letting them graze as follow-ups for the cattle. The sheep "eat their way" over grass left by the cattle.

Marketing of the sheep and the wool is as great an asset to the Jackson County sheep raiser as to the farmer in all the other agricultural industries in the county. The cattle men turn the young sheep free on their pastures, the wool buyers shear the sheep on the farm and the young animals are disposed of at the Kansas City market, the farmer keeping for profit the freight charge that must be paid by the sheep grower more removed from the market.

This herd of sheep is a profitable by-product of the Phil Lee Hereford farm.



A pen of sheep on the farm of Phil Lee near Grand View.





In addition to Herefords, J. Roger Lowe also keeps a flock of sheep.

On the farms in the county where a general farming industry is carried on, there always is the small herd of sheep. They go along with the cows, cattle, horses, hogs and chickens to make up several sources of income from the farm.

Shropshires and Hampshires make up the leading herds of the county, most of the animals being of registered stock and many are sold for breeding. W. A. Forsythe, near Greenwood, one of the county's biggest Shorthorn breeders, also is a raiser and breeder of Hampshires. The leading Shropshire herds in the county are owned around Grain Valley. The average herd of sheep is from fifty to 200 head.

As almost every farm in the county feeds silage, this food is used for roughing through the winter if necessary. Figures on the value of sheep in the county, prepared by the state give the following values for the year 1925: Lambs, price per head \$6.80; ewes, \$7.70; wethers, \$6; rams, \$10, and all sheep, \$7.70.

A typical Jackson County sheep. This was taken on the W. A. Forsythe farm near Greenwood. The sheep is a registered one-year-old Hampshire.



A Shropshire, a breed raised on several Jackson County farms.





THE following farmers in the county are listed as sheep breeders, in addition to the cattle breeders who keep small herds of sheep in the blue grass fields not being grazed over by cattle:

Buckner—James W. Tucker.

Atherton—Claude Griffin.

Lone Jack—F. W. Falkenberry, G. A. Falkenberry, Harry Falkenberry, Lum Falkenberry, J. W. Falkenberry, Mrs. M. J. Falkenberry, Mrs. S. J. Falkenberry, J. H. Hickman, R. B. Thomas, Isaac Meness, P. S. Alexander.

Oak Grove—John R. Brown, C. F. Harris, Ernest Lang.

Hickman Mills—Frank O. Schwartz.

Grain Valley—Armstrong Brothers, Sanford S. Duncan, Cleve S. Fristoe, Halem Jesse, Luther O. Johnson, T. L. White, Clay P. McGuire, Luther Slaughter, George W. Mayhan, Roy Montgomery, Arthur E. Stokes, J. W. White, John W. Ryan, C. R. Phillips.

Independence—W. S. Boamn, Jack L. Crenshaw.

Blue Springs—H. H. Liggett, Robert McGuire, S. Adams, Lewis D. Basham, Arthur J. Brown, Francis M. Corn, Sr., Francis M. Corn, Jr., John O. Ford, Thomas L. Ford, John R. Harris, Walter Kirbey, C. T. McGuire, James E. Morrison, Stephen Parker, Charles C. Rickells, Chris L. Stayton, Mary H. Liggett, Milis E. Luttrell.

Lees Summit—Mary B. Branch, Nathan Corder, George N. Doudna, Harry H. Doudna, Lueinda Doudna, M. M. Hutchins, Joseph Jennings, Spencer L. Talley, B. M. Alley, W. W. Wright.

Greenwood—Arch T. Grimes, James A. McKitterick.

Oak Grove—Jess M. Borland, Sam H. Borland, George G. Campbell, I. L. Church, Ray Church, John H. George, James M. Gray, Theodosia Holland, William H. Howell, Ben F. McComas, Ortie F. Sudduth, Fred P. Webb, Jasper Webb, Roy Barnes, J. V. Cline, J. H. Corn, J. W. Carn, Ezra Williams, J. W. Cummins, J. B. Davis, C. F. King, Hubert King.

Untouched rugged beauty on one of the many scenic curves of the Courtney Road north of Independence.





Dr. W. J. Frick, a Kansas City physician, lives in Oak Grove and raises chickens as a diversion. This is a scene from his chicken yard. The home is in the background.

POULTRY RAISING

*This Profitable Business can be Carried on
in any part of the County*



RODUCTION of poultry in Jackson County is one of the farmers' "million dollar industries," ranking along with the grain and cattle industries. Using the year 1924 as an example, the government has found that there were 607,000 chickens produced in the county. If these chickens were allowed to reach a growth of an average of four pounds, that would be a total of 2,428,000 pounds. That's close to a half million dollars on the retail market.

But a large share of the poultry raisers in the county are specialists and their chickens and eggs bring fancy prices among poultry farms all over the country. This fact runs the total valuation of the poultry industry's assets into big figures. Of course the half million figure does not take into consideration the eggs sold.

There were 1,245,000 dozens of eggs produced by Jackson County hens in 1924, and that figure is considered a conservative estimate. That's more than a quarter of a million dollars, estimating egg prices at an average of twenty cents, and that is a very low estimate with eggs going as high as sixty cents a dozen during some seasons. That figure, of course, does not include the pure-bred settings that are sold by the breeders. These settings sell from \$5 a setting to \$1 an egg.

The poultry business has played a part in everyone's dreams at some time in life. This dream has come true to many poultry raisers in the county. The county is dotted by these profitable chicken ranches, some of them having branched out from backyard poultry pens into the ranks of the noted breeders.



HERE is no branch of farming life that has so universal an appeal for the city dweller as the raising of poultry. It has claimed both men and women. Of course, every farm in the county has its flock of chickens, but these only scratch the surface of the vast demand for chickens and eggs in Kansas City. There are only a few ducks, turkeys and geese raised in the county, as chickens are more profitable here.

The potential market of Kansas City alone surpasses many times the total egg production of the county. There are about 500,000 people living in Greater Kansas City and adjacent suburbs. If all of these averaged only an egg a day, that would be 15,208,333 dozens a year. This would not take into consideration the thousands of eggs consumed in bakeries and other food manufacturing consumers. It can be seen from this comparison that there is room for twice as many, to be very conservative, poultry raisers as now are in operation in Jackson County.

Some of the cheapest land in the county is best suited to the raising of poultry. It is a business in the country that can be launched with the minimum amount of capital. Land suited for chicken raising can be pur-

In the laying house of the Lynndale Leghorn Farm, Hickman Mills, noted breeder of Single Comb White Leghorns.





chased as low as \$20 an acre. From five to fifteen acres make the most easily handled poultry farms. The breeders of fancy poultry in the county, who have won national fame with their fowls, supply the needed start for the newcomer in the business.

Incubators with from 45,000 to 50,000-egg capacity turn out thousands of young chickens every spring. Starting late in February, they are poured into poultry pens all over the country from this county.

Every type of chicken is produced in the county. However, the Single Comb White Leghorn is the most popular breed. Both Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks are specialized in by some fancy breeders. Eggs from these farms, sold for setting, generally bring around \$1 an egg. The remarkable demand for fine eggs at such a price is demonstrated on the Walbridge Red Acres Farm near Independence. The record of this Rhode Island Red farm shows that in one year more orders were turned down than could be filled at a price of \$1 per egg.

Plenty of range, shade, water and shelter insure healthy fowls for show and commercial purposes on the Heart of American Poultry Farm north of Martin City.

Here is where Elmer Adams, near Blue Springs, one of the county's leading dairymen, raises chickens as a sideline.





JACKSON COUNTY'S poultry bluebloods are as noted in the prize rings as the fine Hereford and Shorthorn cattle and the famous dairy herds. These honors have been distributed among all breeds of chickens.

There is no branch of farm life in the county with more potential possibilities than poultry raising. Every back yard, as well as the cheap land available for the poultry ranch, present an opportunity for an income. Combined with this is the pleasure that goes with poultry raising. It is an absorbing industry for the city dweller, as well as the farmer.

Of course there are conditions that make some sections more favorable for poultry raising than others. A comparison of the advantages in Jackson County make it stand out as one of the most ideal locations in America. Here are a few of the requirements for practical poultry raising that can be found in Jackson County, and in few others:

Cheap land available.

County produces own feed, with the famous Quisenberry chicken feed mill here.

Noted breeders from which to select original stock.

A market that never has been completely supplied, securing the highest prices, as the farmer does not have to sustain damage from shipping and freight and express charges.

A nationally known market for breeding stock.

Healthy climate and weather conditions for the growing of healthy fowls.

Figures made public by the government show that forty-one of the states eat more eggs than they produce, hence eggs are imported. As long as such a condition exists there is an opportunity for the poultry raiser. The areas adjacent to the large population centers, of course, are the most ideal for poultry raising.

The extent of the poultry industry in Jackson County may be judged from the government agricultural report showing that the poultry and eggs produced in the United States each year is six times the value of all horses and mules, seven times the value of all sheep, one and one-third times the value of all wheat, seven times the value of sugar, three times the value of tobacco, two times the value of all fruit, twelve times the value of wool, and equals the value of all gold and silver produced each year in the whole world.

These beautiful chicken homes house the White Leghorns and White Wyandottes of Phil Lee, near Grandview.





The small amount of capital required to get into this vast industry makes an appeal to every person who desires to live in the country.

Entrance to the Quisenberry Poultry Demonstration Farm, near Raytown, on Blue Ridge Boulevard.



THE American Poultry School, operated by T. E. Quisenberry, is known all over the country in the chicken industry. This school operates a large farm southwest of Kansas City. Here chickens of every breed are developed and the stock sold to chicken raisers all over the nation. This farm conducts some of the best experimental work in the industry and has contributed to the production of better chickens for many years. Through the school, Mr. Quisenberry teaches the amateur how to enter the poultry business and furnishes the chicken raiser with the latest methods and information for better poultry production.

The school deals in fine chickens and sells various standard brands of poultry foods and remedies. These are demonstrated on the Quisenberry farm, where a 45,000-egg incubator is operated.

W. C. Schaeffer and his son, A. M. J. Schaeffer, near Martin City, operate the county's largest Single Comb White Leghorn farm. This farm sells thousands of eggs and baby chickens each year to poultry raisers. Stock from this farm demand fancy prices and its reputation has earned for the county a wide prestige as a breeding center of fine poultry.

Two State Champion Leghorns pose at the Heart of America Poultry Farm, Martin City. The grand champion at the state fair of Kansas is shown at the right and the one who won similar honors in Missouri at the left.





A typical poultry house used by farmers who specialize in other lines, but who keep chickens as an added source of income. The scene is on the Jersey Dairy Farm of Robert W. Barr.



This shows how many of the eggs from poultry farms in the county are marketed. Motorists drive along the paved highways into the country in search of fresh eggs.



HE Schaeffer farm is known as the Heart of America Poultry Farm. Its chickens are shown all over the country and hold many state records. This farm breeds mostly for high egg production, this being the strong point of the White Leghorn, a type that lays all the year and does not set.

The farm is located on a rocky tract of twenty acres. Springs feed rushing streams that flow through the farm. All the feed is purchased for this farm through the Quisenberry mill. Some interesting figures have been established by this farm.

It estimates that it costs \$2 a year to board and care for its White Leghorns, \$1.75 for feed and 25 cents for handling. At 25 cents a dozen, these hens would have to lay ninety-six eggs a year to earn their keep. This farm has about reached the point where it can call itself the 180-egg hen farm. Some of the best layers have made much better records in laying contests. About 1,000 eggs are produced daily from this farm during April, May and June and all are used for the incubators.

One of the chicken houses on the farm owned by R. F. Ballou, north of Independence.



An outside view of a section of the laying houses of the Lynndale Poultry Farm, southeast of Swope Park.



This is the largest Single Comb White Leghorn breeding farm in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma or Illinois.

In addition to the scores of small poultry farms, every back yard has its chickens. Many housewives in the county maintain their home from their poultry profits and the small town housewives furnish their tables with poultry and eggs from the back yard pen of a few chickens.



THE Belant farm, two miles north of Independence, owned and operated by R. F. Bellew, is a typical venture in the poultry business. Desiring the healthful life of the country, the Belles purchased their 13-acre farm and entered the Single Comb White Leghorn business. From 800 hens, they raise from 20,000 to 25,000 chickens each year, both for sale as meat and for sale as baby chickens. They have equipped the farm with a 6,900-egg incubator and modern chicken houses.

The small chicken ranch of J. M. Bosier, a mile north of the Belant farm, is another example of the small poultry business that is earning profits for its owner. This farm also raises White Leghorns.

C. R. Hopkins operates the Lynndale Leghorn Farm, southeast of Kansas City on the road to Hickman Mills out of Swope Park. This farm does custom hatching, using a 12,000-egg incubator. Several thousand young chickens are sold from the farm to breeders and eggs are sold out of the hatching season from the front gate of the poultry farm. The demand has been so great from this market alone that the farm has never been able to supply it.

With such an inviting situation as exists in the county, the poultry business is being rapidly developed and there are at least a dozen poultry associations in the county.

The Heart of America Poultry Show and the poultry section of the American Royal Exposition in Kansas City are recognized poultry events the county over.

One of the best and most modern incubator houses in Missouri is located on the Heart of America Poultry Farm, one and one-half miles north of Martin City. Here more than 100,000 White Leghorns are hatched yearly.





HERE are a few raisers of pigeons, ducks, geese and turkeys in the county. Rabbits also are bred and sold by some poultry farms. These, however, are minor parts of the chicken business, as the poultry farms of Jackson County will not be able to supply for many years, probably never, the demand from a home market where prices are the best and profits greatest. It would be impossible to list all of the poultry raisers in the county, but the following list shows the extent of the

industry here:

Single Comb White Leghorns:

Lees Summit—Mrs. John H. Powell, Harry L. Boyer, Mrs. T. A. Shannon, Mrs. H. J. Glick, Mrs. J. D. Jackson, Harry Alley, Ellis Alley, Mrs. Ida Muckey, Mrs. A. G. Ferham, L. J. Hartzell, J. F. Oliver, Mrs. R. E. Davis.
Greenwood—Fred Crosby, Mrs. O. D. Bricker, J. B. Murkin, Mrs. Virgil De Moss, Mrs. Lacy Wright.
Lone Jack—Mrs. Viola Corn, Roy Shore.
Oak Grove—L. A. Sebolt, Mrs. H. S. Wayman, C. F. Stephenson, Mrs. F. F. Browne.
Hickman Mills—W. B. McCauliff, Mrs. Violette Davis, Mrs. Frank Diselrod, Homer R. Linger.
Independence—R. J. Howat, Mrs. Grace Morrow, Belant Farm.
Blue Springs—Mrs. Flora Cornforth, A. B. Leasa.
Grand View—Albert E. Anderson, Mrs. Claude Eten, Phil Lee.
Sibley—Mrs. Roy Hostetter.

Single Comb Reds:

Lees Summit—Mrs. Hubert Kreeder, C. H. Morgan, Mrs. J. G. Easley, George W. Cattlett, C. E. Larkins, Arch L. Sears, Mrs. N. Beach.
Green—B. F. Ament, Fred Crosby.
Independence—Mrs. K. K. Biorck, W. B. Pryor.
Grand View—Albert E. Anderson, Mrs. D. D. Smith.
Hickman Mills—Mrs. Annie McCollum.

Rose Comb Reds:

Lees Summit—A. C. Stephens.

Barred Plymouth Rocks:

Grandview—Mrs. Edith Haag.
Atherton—Mrs. G. C. Koger.
Lees Summit—Mrs. J. O. Clendenen, Fred B. Campbell.

White Rocks:

Clore Fields, Lees Summit, and Mrs. Lacy Wright, Greenwood.

Buff Rocks:

Mrs. Odom Tyson, Lone Jack, and Mrs. O. D. Powell, J. H. Miller, T. L. Crance and Lamkin and Son, all of Lees Summit.

Partridge Rocks:

Miss Agnes Rhoades, Lees Summit.

Vitality is assured when fowls are housed in such palaces as are situated on the Heart of America Poultry Farms. The laying houses accommodate one thousand laying hens.





Several hundred Plymouth Rock hens add materially to the income of the Hollingsworth Pure Bred Duroc Hog Farm.

White Wyandottes:

Lees Summit—Mrs. William Myers, Mrs. Joe Powell, S. D. Harris, Harry Kinne, Mrs. Joe Lentz, Todd M. George, R. M. Howard, Mrs. John Sjaarda, Mrs. Joe Norvell, Carl R. Alley, Nellie M. Catlett, Mrs. O. D. Powell, Mrs. Ia Muckey, Mrs. J. D. Jackson, Mrs. L. G. Bennett, Col. C. R. Lentz, Mrs. M. F. Leinweber, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Mrs. J. G. Easley, Glenn Davis, J. O. Clendenen, Mrs. Harry S. Holden, Mrs. Lennie Roberts.

Sibley—Mrs. Roy Hostetter.

Greenwood—Fred Crosby, Mrs. T. A. Smart, Jr., J. W. Johnson.

Hickman Mills—Mrs. Walter Frogge, Mrs. Annie McCollum.

Independence—J. E. Morgan, Mrs. J. L. George, Mrs. Grace Morrow, Mrs. R. L. Cook, Mrs. Ida Samples, Mrs. Lind Stockwood, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, E. J. Meinershagen, Mrs. R. V. Gibson, Mrs. R. W. Conn, Mrs. F. P. Chiles.

Oak Grove—Mrs. John Borland, Mrs. Luther Storms, Harvey Simpson.

Buckner—Mrs. John W. Denton, Mrs. R. S. Kimsey, Isaac Walmer, Mrs. Birdella Kolla, Mrs. Mark Southard.

W. S. Boston, Ellis Webb, Mrs. Widdie Corn, Mrs. J. H. Faulkenberry, Lone Jack; Mrs. G. C. Koger, Atherton; U. B. Squier, Fairmount Park, and A. C. Ladley and W. J. Diers, Kansas City.

Here the county teaches boys the poultry business. The poultry house at the McCune Home, county maintained home for boys.



RICH POTATO LAND

*One Hundred Thousand Bushels Shipped Out
of County Yearly---Rich in Opportunity*



JACKSON COUNTY'S potato growers produce and ship out of the county several trainloads of potatoes every year. This is another small farm industry in the county that is thriving and growing. The soil in the county is as productive as its neighbor, the Kaw Valley, world famous as a potato growing section. Growers in the county have met such success that the potatoes from the two neighboring sections both are bought by the same shippers.

Owing to the widespread demand that has grown up in this way, every potato grower finds a larger market awaiting him than he can supply. This combination of conditions in the county holds out a wonderful opportunity to the small farm producer.

Irish potatoes produce on an average of 200 bushels to the acre, ranging from 150 to 250 bushels to the acre yearly.

Farmers who for years have practiced diversified farming in the Missouri River Valley, near the river in Jackson County, in the past few years have turned more and more to the production of potatoes and it has made of itself one of the best paying crops of these rich farm lands.

Sweet potatoes average more than 200 bushels to the acre all over the county. It is true of both Irish and sweet potato growing, as well as other farm crops, that almost every farm in the county raises these crops to some extent. However, the potato industry is centered and

*Onion planting time on the
eighteen-acre truck farm of C.
De Greave at Leeds.*



thrives best in the low river lands. Two kinds of soil are found in the rich bottoms along the Missouri River. They are Wabash silt loam and Sarpy fine sand loam. Both are adapted to potato growing, as well as being suited for the highest production of most other small farm crops.



ALTHOUGH potato growing now only can be classed as one of the minor farming industries in the county, it is, along with the other small farm crops, such as truck gardening, berry and orchard growing, rapidly becoming an industry of major importance. As an illustration, there were 156 carloads of potatoes shipped out of the county for other markets alone during the year 1925.

There are several thousand acres in the county that offer a wonderful opportunity in this industry. The rich river bottom land can be purchased for around \$250 an acre, this figure being obtained from conversation with the leading potato growers in the county, who agreed that this is a fair estimate of the price of this type of farm land. The soil is so rich that it produces any type of farm crop raised in the county.

Realizing the opportunity existing in the growing of potatoes, the farmers engaged in their production have banded together for the purchase of seed and are co-operating, with the assistance of Ira Drymon, county farm agent, to improve the per acre production. A survey of the county for the year 1926 shows all the potato growers planning to increase their acreage. There always has been a market for every potato produced in the county.

The worst year in the potato fields of the county was a yield averaging from 75 to 100 bushels. But that year prices were so high that the farmers did not lose over the previous year when production was above normal.

Each spring seed potatoes are shipped in by the carload for the growers. Some of these are bought through the county agent and are distributed through the rural railroad yards. Although any variety of potato grown can be produced successfully in the county, the two types generally adopted as the most profitable producers are Cobblers and Early Ohios. The former, by many of the growers, is said to be the most profitable potato grown in the county.

The requirements of potato growing are offered in abundance in the county. Rainfall, sunshine, soil and market all are as near perfect for this small farm industry as possible. Potato buyers who purchase from this county and the Kaw Valley contract for all the crops. The Kansas City market is forced to competitive bidding to secure the crop in the county, as it is in such high demand among the shippers.

There are 1,642 acres in potatoes in the county, according to the report of Jewell Mayes, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for the year 1924. It is believed that figure has been increased fully 25 per cent since that time and still is growing.

From these acres, more than 100,000 bushels now are being raised for sale to shippers for other markets each year. The Kansas City home market absorbs the remainder. The cause of the increase in the number of acres in potatoes comes, of course, as a result of this demand that never has been supplied. There is a demand from other markets for the large sized, clean, healthy potatoes grown here. This marketing situation and the high production of the soil is an attractive picture for a farmer.

Potato growing is a specialized industry and one that appeals to most farmers. It has been made a science in this county from the time the seeds are treated against disease until the rich fields turn up to the farmer their bountiful harvest of potatoes for the market.

Most of the potatoes from this county are shipped to Chicago, where Jackson County's Missouri River Valley potatoes are an accredited

standard. The largest potato growers in the county are the Adams Brothers and William Westmoreland, near Atherton. They harvest 110 to 135 acres in potatoes.

The potato harvest season is in June and July in the county. Some of the small producers, however, harvest as late as September for sale in Kansas City.

For the person seeking an enjoyable occupation and rural life with all the advantages of fine soil, climate and rainfall, adjacent to a large metropolitan center, there is no section in America that offers what Jackson County presents in the potato growing field. It is a growing industry, an industry that demand, high production and a good profit has made inviting and stable.

Following are a few of the market growers in the county who have established the growing of potatoes as one of the county's greatest agricultural assets:

Frank Barnes, Atherton; Claude Giffin, Atherton; Claude Dixon, Atherton; Ed Stewart, Atherton; Ben Stewart, Atherton; Fred Meyers, Atherton; Francis Adams, Atherton; Ben Mann, Courtney; S. J. Fleetwood, Independence; Claude Greason, Atherton; Carrol Adams, Atherton; William Adams, Atherton; Curtis Brothers, Atherton; C. C. Adams, Atherton; D. W. Auld, Sibley; John Schuster, Levasy; William Westmoreland, Atherton; Marvin L. Cogswell, Levasy; Dan Reipperger, Levasy.

Hillcrest Golf Club is located at the crest of the Hillcrest Road about a mile south of Kansas City.





Orchardists attending a demonstration of pruning and planting on the G. L. Cramer farm, near Independence.

WORLD'S FINEST ORCHARD LAND

*Rich Loess Soil Found Only Two Other Places
in World--An Unequalled Rural
Opportunity*



RAPIDLY developing farming industry in Jackson County is its orchards. There are about 3,000 acres in the county now in orchards and it is conservatively estimated by orchardists that there should be at least 10,000 acres bearing fruit in Jackson County within a short time. The soil is here and the climatic conditions are favorable, a combination that puts the county out in the forefront in fruit production, although the industry yet is in its infancy here, awaiting the grower who

will locate in the county.

The most remarkable item that has been overlooked in the past is that the soil along the bluffs of the Missouri River is equalled in only two other spots in the world for orchard culture. This type of soil is known as Loess soil and is found elsewhere only in Germany and China. It is the best soil for growing fruit trees. There is a large quantity of this land in the county, about 50,000 acres, suited to fruit and grapevine growing. It is estimated by the county farm agent that this land can be bought for from \$100 to \$200 an acre. Such an opportunity for the orchard man or woman exists nowhere else.

The movement for more and better orchards in the county is getting under way and it is certain that the county, already one of the leading orchard counties, will take advantage of this vast opportunity for fruit

and grape culture on a large scale. Like all other farm industries here, orchard growers have the advantages of a large home market in Kansas City as well as shipping facilities.



N AVERAGE of forty trees to the acre yield on the orchard lands now under cultivation in Jackson County. From the county's orchards already more than one million bushels of apples are being produced annually. The latest available census for fruit trees and grapevines in the county compiled by the federal census bureau was for the year 1919. This figure has been increased since that time. The figures at that time are given below:

Apples—Bearing age, 102,063 trees; not bearing age, 23,735.
Peaches—Bearing age, 11,971 trees; not bearing age, 6,103.
Pears—Bearing age, 8,531 trees; not bearing age, 1,621.
Plums—Bearing age, 4,688 trees; not bearing age, 1,770.
Cherries—Bearing age, 15,177; not bearing age, 6,394.
Grapevines—Bearing age, 54,470; not bearing age, 11,210.

As this census was made in 1919 and the age at which trees begin to bear in the county is six years, it can be definitely concluded that the county now has the total of these figures in bearing trees. That would make the following number of bearing trees at the beginning of 1926: Apples, 125,798 trees; peaches, 18,074; pears, 10,202; plums, 6,458; cherries, 21,571, and grapevines, 65,689. Add to this the thousands of trees that have been planted in the last six years and you will have an inkling of the extent of the orchard industry in the county.

Growing of grapes in the county has not nearly reached a point suited to the climatic conditions and the market here. It is pointed out by some agricultural authorities that grapes grow as well in this county as any place in the world. The county farm agent says that grapes, properly cultivated, will earn a profit of \$400 an acre in this county. Both the climate, soil and rainfall are ideal for grape growing. This is

Harvesting the apples from the Paul H. Shepard farm, about seven miles southeast of Independence. There are 165 acres of apple trees in this orchard.





A gathering of orchardists in the county to attend one of the demonstrations carried on by the state and national governments. This group is meeting at the Ikenberry orchards on Blue Ridge Boulevard. The building in the background is a roadside market.

destined to become one of the leading and most profitable industries of rural Jackson County and there is no better opportunity held out to the land seeker than the acres of land available in the county for this branch of the vast farming opportunities in the county.

Both the federal and state agricultural departments are carrying on extensive campaigns to increase the orchard acreage in the county, due to these favorable conditions for orchard culture. The ideal climate here is best illustrated by the fact that in 1925 there had not been an orchard failure, except for 1921, for seventeen years. Some fruits have suffered a few times from frost or cold weather, but the orchard industry did not have but one losing year in the seventeen.

Kansas City alone eats more apples than are produced in Jackson County. This fact brings home, to the farmer who figures out the opportunities any section offers, the opportunities here. It means that the orchardist has a profitable, home market. As a result of this situation, the paved highways through the county have scores of roadside orchard markets. Here the farmer sells his own product over his own counter, getting the highest possible price for his orchard products. Motorists purchase thousands of dollars worth of these products throughout the year. The city market in Kansas City also is the farmers' counter.



UCH systems and profitable sales methods are impossible in the large orchard centers more removed from a market. While orchards in other sections are forced to let their crops rot on the ground for various reasons, the Jackson County grower is selling his own fruit at a home-market price from the roadside or through the markets in Kansas City, only a few minutes away over the paved highway.

Jackson County has all of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the great Ozark region, lying along the borderland of this mountain country and enriched in the valley of the lazy Missouri River. It has the gentle summer breezes, the mild winters, the warm rains and lingering sunshine to ripen the fruit to its luscious perfection peculiar to the Ozark lands and coupled with this the great final advantage, that of easy and profitable marketing. No matter how prolific the production of fruits the farmer must suffer many years from improper marketing conditions. The orchardist in Jackson County escapes that. He is first on the market and his products are delivered direct from the tree or vine. He suffers no shipping losses.



One of the piles of apples at the orchard of Paul Shepherd, who grows 165 acres of apple trees near Independence. These apples are awaiting the packers.

It is only natural with these overwhelming advantages, that the orchard industry will continue its development in the county and for many years yet to come will offer a remarkable opportunity to the grower.

Some of the leading orchardists in the county are: E. A. Ikenberry, near Independence; Mrs. C. R. Washer, Grand View; Mrs. Bessie Adcox, Hickman Mills; Paul Shepherd, eight miles south of Independence; Luther Slaughter, Blue Springs; Luther Johnson, Blue Springs; E. E. Kirby, Grain Valley; and G. L. Cramer, Independence.

Although the orchards of the county produce peaches, pears, plums and cherries, apples form the chief crop. The types of apples grown in the county include Jonathans, Stark's Delicious, York Imperial, Black Twig, Winesap and Gano.

There was a decided movement among growers in the county, starting at the beginning of 1925 toward larger orchards and vineyards. Both the state and the federal agricultural departments have made extensive demonstrations over the county in the interest of this farming industry. It has resulted in much interest being centered in orcharding. This industry of the farm, in its infancy, is broadening out and is destined to become one of the major farm crops in a few years. At this stage it offers an excellent opportunity for the farmer or city dweller who would like to get into one of the soil's most interesting crops.

Thousands of trees are being planted each year. It takes from five to seven years to reach the full bearing age. In the meantime crops are planted between the rows of young trees. Where apple trees are planted, peach trees are planted between each apple tree. The peach trees bear in two years and some orchardists claim they have paid for their farm with peach trees before the apple trees ever produced a crop. All kinds of berries also are grown in the young orchards.



RAPES also are planted between the trees as they bear the second year. Almost any farm crop can be harvested from year to year in the orchards until the trees reach the bearing age. Most of the orchards maintain grapevines in addition to their trees.

Many orchards also keep bees as a by-product. Clover is planted between the young trees on these farms to speed up the bees' production. There is no branch of farm work more clean and interesting than that of fruit production. In the spring it is pruning time, then the orchards burst into bloom, through the summer months the golden sun brings out the beautiful fruit, then the harvest time arrives. Winter comes and the orchardist has completed his year.



Plate luncheon served by the wives of the Jackson and Cass County orchardists at the joint meeting of the two counties held each year.



When it's apple blossom time. Prof. T. J. Talbert, head of the horticultural department of the University of Missouri, demonstrating a point at the 1926 joint meeting of the orchardists of Jackson and Cass counties.





THOUSANDS of dollars are realized each year from cider produced in the county. This is a valuable product, as the orchardist near Kansas City gets a high price, from twenty-five to forty-five cents a gallon, for the cider where the orchardist more removed must sell his cider for vinegar or for an inferior price.

There is every reason in Jackson County that the orchardist should be one of the aristocrats of rural life. Nature has done her best for the orchardist in the county. The rich Loess soil is the finest in the western hemisphere for orchard growing. This is conceded by all agricultural authorities. The rich loam on this soil along the bluffs of the Missouri River is many feet deep. Orchards spring from it as if under the spell of an Aladdin and his lamp.

In brief, here are a few of the reasons why Jackson County offers so great an opportunity to an orchardist:

- 1—Loess soil, the finest soil for orchards, found only along Missouri River bluffs, China and Germany.
- 2—Ideal climatic conditions, rain, sun and warm breezes.
- 3—Unexcelled marketing, crops bringing top, home-market prices.
- 4—Orchards pay their way before bearing time with berries, grapes and other crops.
- 5—Land can be bought cheaply.
- 6—All land in the county is a sound investment.
- 7—An ideal place to make a home.

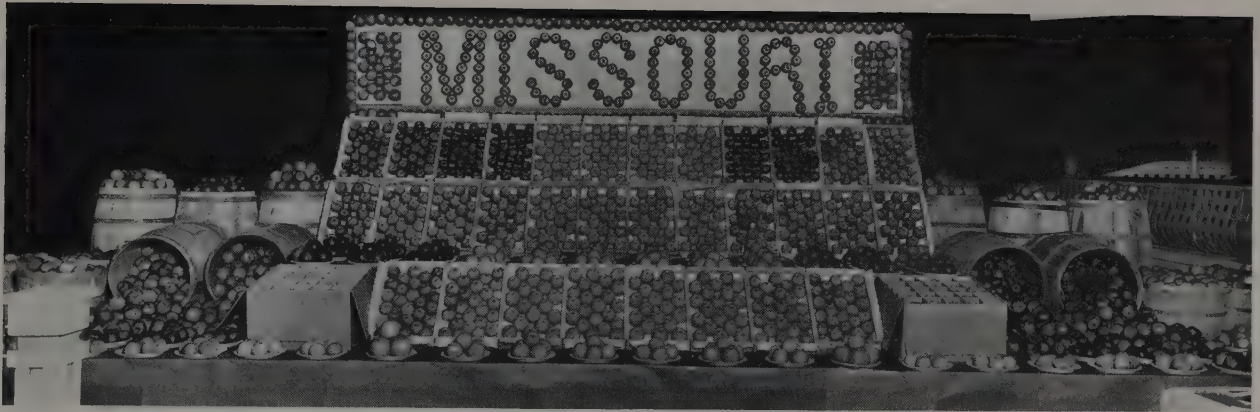
These seven reasons are beckoning more people to the country in Jackson County, with the awakening realization of the vast opportunities so close at home. It is a lamentable fact that rural territory immediately surrounding a city draws most of the youth into town. The city proves too great a magnet at such close range. As a result, wonderful farming opportunities are overlooked right at home. There are a thousand and one advantages to owning a paying farming business close to a large city. Jackson County has these opportunities. The orchard business presents one of the most interesting and brilliant futures for the grower in the county.

A scene at pruning time in the Cramer orchard near Independence.



Jackson County apple tree in blossom.





An exhibit in Jackson County of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society show, a large part of these fruits coming from the county's orchards.



ANY farms over the county are installing small apple orchards, adding another source of income to their farms at a small investment. There are a large number of farmers in the county that may be classified as apple producers. This list is given below with the nearest towns designating their locations:

L. A. Arfman, Independence; Unity Farm, Independence; Ernest Ayres, Oak Grove; Langston Bacon, Kansas City; F. G. Baker, Independence; Frank Barnes, Atherton; Robert Barrie, Grand View; F. C. Bowlin, Blue Springs; C. L. Bowling, Levasy; F. H. Botts, Grand View; Dan Brown, Independence; B. Bumgardner; Blue Springs; Peter Caldron, Independence; Frank Cave, Lone Jack; J. M. Cave, Lone Jack; Miss I. M. Cockerton, Independence; C. C. Chipman, Lees Summit; Edward Collings, route 2 out of Kansas City; W. H. Colbern, Lees Summit; G. D. Davis, Lees Summit; G. W. Davis, Independence; Miss Dorothy Ehle, Hickman Mills; E. Emery, Grand View; Sterling Evans, Buckner; James Fogle, Independence; R. E. Fogle, Independence; N. M. Freling, Independence; J. C. Gilbert, Sibley; J. A. Graham, Grain Valley; Beal Breen, Greenwood; E. A. Green, Independence; William Green, route 2, Kansas City; A. T. Grimes, Greenwood; F. M. Harris, Independence; T. B. Hudspeth, Sibley; Sam Hussey, Lees Summit; John Harvey, Independence; R. E. Hedges, Independence; John G. Haas, Lees Summit; W. T. Helm, Independence.

B. J. Holliday, Lees Summit; A. C. Hoover, Buckner; N. Howard, Greenwood; H. H. Helm, Blue Springs; Roy Hulsa, Oak Grove; George A. Hunter, Independence; C. F. Hurshman, Independence; G. E. Jackson, route 3, Kansas City; Jess Johnson, Grain Valley; Luther Johnson, Grain Valley; J. E. Jones, Sibley; Jennings Brothers, Greenwood; Joseph Jennings, Lees Summit; B. J. Julian, Courtney; Wallace King, Lees Summit; E. E. Kirby, Independence; Ed Klausmeir, Blue Springs; D. R. Keedwell, Independence; G. L. Cramer, Independence; J. H. Knoche, Martin City; J. R. Leinweber, Lees Summit; Thomas Lentz, Buckner; A. G. Lunceford, Levasy; J. S. Levasy, Independence; J. T. Lynch, Blue Springs; John Maurer, Lees Summit; G. W. Mayhan, Grain Valley; J. W. McMillan, Grain Valley; T. W. Mershon, Buckner; Mrs. Mark Morrin, route 2, Kansas City; E. L. Munsey, Blue Springs.

George Necessary, Buckner; O. J. Odell, Independence; F. J. Patterson, Fairmount; David Peffer, Buckner; J. Y. Porter, Blue Springs; C. J. Powell, Independence; Fred Rogers, Independence; Albert Reber, Independence; George E. Rhodes, Lees Summit; T. N. Rowland, Independence; J. F. Samples, Independence; William Csarborough, Blue Springs; Lee E. Sechrest, Hickman Mills; Oliver B. Shoemaker, Independence; Mrs. O. T. Shelton, Buckner; Shepherd and Coleman, Independence; L. J. Slaughter, Grain Valley; Thomas Smith, Courtney; E. G. Snodgrass, Grain Valley; Edward T. Speck, Independence.

J. T. Swinney, Little Blue; J. A. Stayton, route 3, Kansas City; Clarence Stevenson, Independence; Dennis and Fred A. Stewart, Independence; Harve Storms, Lees Summit; Frank Tierney, Blue Springs; C. M. VanDyke, Buckner; J. H. Warren, Independence; A. B. Wilson, Independence; C. F. Winfrey, Buckner; Herbert Wolfe, Blue Springs; J. F. Weston, Independence; Mattie C. Woodward, Independence; W. H. Williamson, Independence; Mrs. C. R. Washer, Grand View; David Ziers, Independence; Donald E. Ash, route 2, Kansas City.



Interior of the sweet pea greenhouses of the Cloverset Flower Farms showing the gigantic growth and abundance of blooms.

GREENHOUSES AND TRUCK FARMS

*These Complementary Industries Supply
Kansas City with Greenstuff
throughout the Year*



NESTLING along the fertile, silt covered banks of the Missouri River in Jackson County, truck gardens yield their tons of vegetables year after year. In the higher soil, further back from the river, berries—strawberries, raspberries and blackberries—each year pack thousands of boxes with their luscious fruits for the market in the county. Then, throughout the year, acres of greenhouses supply the vast home-market with vegetables, receiving the same prices as the vegetables that must be shipped hundreds of miles from the South. Millions of flowers are grown to supply the great territory radiating out of Kansas City, the West's great rail center.

Express and freight charges that are a total loss to the Southern shipper go into the profit column on the ledgers of Jackson County's greenhouse operators.



Carnations blooming in the greenhouses of August Reich and Sons, east of Leeds.



The ten greenhouses of August Reich and Sons near Leeds, produce for the Kansas City market, not only flowers but tons of lettuce and thousands of pounds of mushrooms.



These industries are thriving ones in the county. Along the river valley thousands of acres are under cultivation and awaiting the industrious gardener. There is an unlimited opportunity in the county for the greenhouse. Should the production ever exceed the home-market demand, which is almost impossible the local grower will be hundreds of miles nearer the farther north market.



VERY branch of these rural industries is a story within itself. From the small truck gardener to the big greenhouses lies opportunity in Jackson County. This is the day of the specialist on the farm as well as the city. There are specialists in all the branches of the small farm industries in the county. In these classes are included the truck gardener, the greenhouse that produces vegetables and the greenhouse that produces flowers, the berry grower, the grape grower, small orchard producer and the greenhouse and nursery that specializes in the propagation of shrubbery and trees that are distributed both in the county and outside.

The soil and climate in the county are "made to order" for the small truck, berry and orchard grower. The marketing conditions are ideal for the greenhouse producer both of flower and table delicacies. Tons of lettuce alone are produced in the county each winter, bringing high prices. These same greenhouses then turn to the growing of fine tomatoes in the summer. This product brings the top prices in competition with field grown tomatoes. Both of these are valuable greenhouse products in Jackson County.

Two of the longest greenhouses in Jackson County, are given to the exclusive raising of lettuce on the farm of McIntyre Brothers, near Leeds.





It is only natural that there should be a large and profitable market for floral products in a territory situated as the county is, being adjacent to Kansas City which not only must supply flowers for Kansas City but for cities and small towns all over the southwest. Kansas City is the leading floral market of the West, its prestige being so pronounced that the national flower show was held here in 1925, the first time it ever had been held west of the Mississippi River.

Where Jackson County gets its winter lettuce. A scene in the Kickbush greenhouse at the east limits of Kansas City. This is rapidly becoming one of the truck farmer's most profitable industries.

Truck Gardens



ALL along the Missouri River in the county there is a rich soil that produces as many vegetables to the acre as any area in the world. The cream of the fertile Loess soil from the Missouri River bluffs sifts down to top the valley truck garden lands. The land does not have to be fertilized to produce crops of green garden stuff year after year. This land is being more and more developed. It is being divided up into small tracts and garden specialists in the county are harvesting from this rich soil, the fresh, green vegetables for the tables of Kansas City.

Being only a few miles over paved highways from the city, the highest prices can be obtained and a large part of the price the farmer receives does not go for freight and express charges.

Hucksters in the county also have found a very profitable marketing method in the roadside markets scattered over the county. However, only a small part of the crops can be disposed of in that manner. Kansas City has provided a city market where the small farmer can dispose of his produce at the best prices. The large hotels, stores and

cafes also contract for the crops of many of the gardeners at a profitable price.

With a few acres, many small farms have made remarkable records in vegetable production. These farms now have their own truck delivery systems and are members of county association through which they market and buy seeds and other products required by the small farmers.

This land, being one of the richest in silt soil in the nation, is of higher price than other soils in the county, ranging from \$200 to \$400 an acre. It is increasing in price with the enlargement of the truck garden and small orchard business in the county.

Berries and Small Orchards



THIS type of farm business also might be classified as orchards, but there is a section of the orchard industry that specializes in the production of berries and grapes. Virtually the entire county can produce these crops at a profit, but the land best suited generally is found in the central strip, near the river bluff section.

William Pollard, near Independence, is perhaps the largest grower of berries in the county. He has been a leader in this industry since about 1909. He raises strawberries mostly, having nine acres in these berries. There are scores of other small growers in the county.

It is true of berry growing as well as all other farm small industries, that virtually every farm in the county raises enough of these various products for their own homes and many raise a surplus as a by-product of their farm which may specialize in some other form of farm production.

The berry owners entrench their industry by growing apple, cherry

Shrubbery being propagated by the Rock Gardens for the beautification of the county's homes and for shipping over the Southwest.



and peach trees in with their berries. This combination has been found very profitable in the county.

From 7,000 to 9,000 berry plants are set out per acre in this county. The plants cost the berry farmer from one to ten cents each. In addition to the large production in the county, of course, as in all branches of farm life here, the market situation assures him the highest prices for his berries. There is no damage from shipping or toll for transportation tariffs.



O fertilizer is used in the strawberry fields, as the soil is so fertile that it grows berries year after year. A survey has been made in an attempt to arrive at the number of acres in berries in the county that are raised exclusively by growers for the market and not including the small grower who sells from house to house or for his own use. This survey reveals that there are about one hundred acres yielding berries in the county. All varieties of the berries are grown. Both men and women are managing successfully farms of this type in the county, requiring only a small acreage to make up a profitable berry business. Mr. Pollard, the largest grower in the county, only has twenty-three and one half acres. Frank Bartlett, near Raytown, and G. W. Jollard, Jr., also are among the leading berry producers in the county.

The location of a farm is one of the first points of consideration when you begin to plan a country home and a means of making a living from the soil. There is probably the determining factors in the location of a greenhouse, whether for the growth of flowers or shrubbery. For that reason, if for no other, Jackson County produces more of these products than any other county in the Middle West. There are acres and acres of glassed flower gardens. Being the railroad center and gateway of the Southwest, flowers go from Kansas City to towns all over the Southwest.

The nurseries in the county specialize mostly in fine flowers and imported shrubbery. One of the largest producers and propagators of these greenhouse and nursery stocks in the west is William L. Rock, head of Rock's Gardens and Nurseries. The company has several green-

A beautiful scene showing the nursery industry of the Rock Gardens near Independence.



houses in the county, producing the shrubbery in its 137-acre garden near Independence. The Rock Gardens produce virtually every floral product known. It supplies the shrubbery for the landscape artist and decorators of the fine lawns not only in this county but others.

Thousands of plants are grafted for unusual beauty and sold to other nurseries where they are grown large enough to be set out. Such companies as the Chandler Landscape and Floral Company buy thousands of small potted shrubs annually from the Rock Gardens, and grow the small plants until they are ready for use in landscape gardening.

The Rock Gardens import many shrubs and flowers and graft them for unusual colors and hardiness. As an example of the extent of the industry in the county, the Rock Gardens propagate a golden evergreen, *Thuya Orientalis Aurea Nana*, the only such production in the state of Missouri.

A few floral greenhouses are owned on private estates such as Longview and LaCima farms. These farms produce their own shrubberies under glass and raise flowers for sale. The demand for flowers for the Kansas City market is so great that the outputs of greenhouses for many miles outside the county are contracted for by the floral companies there.

Vegetable Greenhouses Supply Winter Delicacies for Kansas City Tables



ANY truck farmers in the county have transformed a part of their farms into greenhouses, raising vegetables all the year. These truck farms have paid profits that enable their owners to enlarge their industry. Every one of these greenhouses is a paying proposition. For the most part they specialize in lettuce in the winter and spring and in tomatoes the remainder of the year.

John Kickbush, at the city limits near Leeds, is an example of this type of truck farmer. For years Mr. Kickbush raised vegetables and in 1923 he built a greenhouse. The house contains 25,650 square feet of growing space, being 114 by 225 feet and composed of four greenhouses. Now Mr. Kickbush devotes almost all his time to his greenhouse with the production of lettuce and tomatoes.

It can be seen that with the necessary investment in a greenhouse a source of steady income is assured. There are other advantages in greenhouse work as it moves the farmer inside in a warm place to work all during the year, protected from rain and bad weather. There is a big field in Jackson County for persons able to finance greenhouses, the home-market being almost unlimited. The greenhouses here also are able to compete more profitably than the southern growers, being several hundred miles closer to the farther northern markets.

Roadside scene of the Cloverset Flower Farm, looking north on Wornal Road.





Situated in a valley east of Leeds, Missouri, are the green houses and mushroom cellar of Renic Martin.



More than eleven thousand pounds of mushrooms are sold yearly from these cellars, which are thirty by two hundred feet, on the farm of McIntyre Brothers, east of Leeds. Over thirty thousand square feet under glass, are used to raise lettuce and tomato plants, on the farm.





Mushrooms are carefully graded and packed for the market by Miss Marie Reich, daughter of August Reich, on his farms near Leeds.



VERY aid is being given these small farm industries by the state and government by co-operation. Demonstrators and specialists are used in encouraging the larger use of the valley land for gardening. The demand of a large city has naturally brought the greenhouse to the county and just as naturally Mother Nature herself has created an inspiration here for the growing of vegetables, berries, grapes and other small farm products.

This natural advantage for growing things is another example of the natural gifts to this county. It adds to the value of every farm home in the county for each farm home becomes its own provider, producing for its owners their food as well as health, home, happiness and an income.

Flowers glorify the health and beauty of nature's growing gifts from the rich soils of Jackson County. Its wildflowers mingle with the cultivated flowers of growers. Here bloom the violets, roses and morning glories in their wild beauty and from the gardens and greenhouses burst the beauty of the aster, dahlia, forget-me-nots, poppies, sweet peas, carnations, and all of every shade and hue.

Add to this picture of natural beauty the luscious grapes, scarlet cherries, trees of apples and peaches and you can to some extent realize the beauty of life on a small farm in Jackson County. A combination of beauty, a home and a business.



KANSAS CITIANS have for the past thirty-two years been consuming lettuce, mushrooms and other hothouse products grown by August Reich, who maintains an extensive greenhouse on his farm southeast of Kansas City, near Leeds. Under the firm name of August Reich and Sons, Reich has the distinction of being one of the largest mushroom growers in rural Jackson County.

Virtually ninety per cent of the leaf lettuce sold in Kansas City is grown in the vicinity of Leeds, as is a greater portion of the mushrooms offered for sale in Kansas City.

Several years ago Cyrus and R. McIntyre, brothers, engaged in the raising of lettuce and mushrooms for the Kansas City market.

Today their enterprise is among the largest in this field—which has since grown to be one of the outstanding industries of rural Jackson County.

More than 11,000 pounds of mushrooms were marketed from the McIntyre farm in 1925. The mushrooms were taken from a cellar twenty by two hundred feet, carefully sorted, packed and marketed in attractive one-pound boxes.

Kansas City demands most of the produce from the McIntyre cellar, but orders are received from three surrounding states, as well as from numerous cities and towns in Missouri.

This mushroom cellar has produced as high as 400 pounds of the product in a single day. During one week in 1925 the average output was 313 pounds daily.

Many tons of lettuce come from the greenhouses of the McIntyre brothers. It finds a ready market in Kansas City.

Renick Martin has been growing lettuce and mushrooms for six years on his farm on Thirty-seventh Street, about ten miles east of the Kansas City postoffice. He finds a profitable market in Kansas City for the entire output of his farm.

A greenhouse covering more than 20,000 feet is one of the features of the Martin farm.

Chrysanthemums, pansies and tomato plants add to the pleasure and profits of farming on the Martin farm.

Corn shucking time on the farm of John H. Powell, four miles west of Lone Jack on No. Twelve highway.



The following is the most complete list obtainable of what may be classified as growers of small orchard crops and gardeners in Jackson County; naming the nearest towns to their farms:

SIBLEY—D. W. Auld, Jerry Sullivan.

INDEPENDENCE—F. A. Burkhart, Mrs. R. D. Brown, Paul Bryant, W. J. Bell, D. S. Brooks, W. L. Basham, J. C. Barth, J. C. Carmocal, E. G. Church, Louis Camerlinck, J. A. Dooley, Henry Desment, F. H. Esgar, Henry Fehr, George H. Flanagan, C. W. Fields, Dan A. Galvin, Oliver Houston, F. L. Horton, E. A. Ikenberry, Joseph Johnson, J. E. James, A. A. Kinser, Robert R. Kerley, Tom Kirk, T. H. Lippert, W. E. McClary, W. E. Merrifield, B. F. Mann, H. M. Martin, Andred Mosier, M. E. Nation, Mrs. R. R. Pitner, Miss Jessie Pendleton, F. J. Paradis, A. Peterson, Mrs. J. G. Pointer, Charles S. Risinger, E. T. Richards, William Reynolds, William Robbin, A. H. Rother, Edward Rannie, Fred Rogers, G. H. Cook, Benjamin M. Stewart, J. A. Short, J. E. Stowell, H. S. Smilie, George E. Staples, H. M. Taylor, C. Van Maele, S. M. Victor, Mrs. Jack Watt, Raymond L. Ward, Robert J. Williams, C. M. Walbridge, W. H. Westmoreland, Robert L. Ward, Emery Ek, Clarence Warren, Mrs. H. H. Straw, Mrs. J. W. Brewer, F. R. Shafer.

ATHERTON—C. F. and J. W. Adams, V. Banholzer, C. E. Bogue, Curtis Brothers, G. W. Jones, C. C. Koger, Mrs. Nell A. Lentz.

BLUE SPRINGS—T. E. Botts, Homer R. Beach, Francis M. Corn, Y. E. Davis, M. V. Dillingham, Levi Gore, Steven Grah, F. H. Laken, S. T. Stones, E. C. Stevenson.

LEES SUMMIT—J. W. Brain, J. E. Braun, Mrs. Nellie L. Cattlett, G. L. Clifford, M. Avery Casey, C. W. Clark, Ella DeVasher, W. S. Easley, A. G. Fehrman, Hugh Hammond, Will A. Jones, E. Kraft, W. M. May, S. J. Pugh, W. D. Richardson, Joseph Rowell, J. D. Shawhan, A. G. Swaney, R. D. Schrot, J. D. Thomas, W. W. Thurston, Robert Williams, Henry J. Waller.

HICKMAN MILLS—J. C. Hartman, C. Horan, J. I. Kever, W. G. Liegle, C. M. Scott, Lee W. Swaney, J. S. Williams, T. D. Wall, S. L. Whitton, Joseph Romick.

BUCKNER—William M. Brammer, N. N. Hidges, E. C. Judy, Mrs. Birdie K. Kolle, E. J. Owen.

A. E. Anderson, Grand View; Herbert Begrschneider, Levasy; J. W. Corn, Oak Grove; Miss Mary Dalton, Grain Valley; W. W. Early, Oak Grove; John Ford, Courtney; Ernest Lang, Oak Grove; Charles W. Mann, Oak Grove; J. H. McClintie, Sugar Creek; Charles W. Mann, Oak Grove; John C. Monroe, Mt. Washington; W. R. Norris, Greenwood; W. C. Porter, Grain Valley; F. H. Botts, Grand View; Ed L. Smith, Raytown; J. M. Slaughter, Grand View; J. T. Swinney, Little Blue; J. V. Truman, Grand View; H. R. Vest, Grand View; J. B. Wilson, Englewood; Ben H. Warren, Greenwood; M. R. E. Livesay, Oak Grove.

Other members of this farming fraternity have their home addresses other than in the county. Some of them follow:

KANSAS CITY—Mrs. S. A. Adams, W. A. Blackburn, C. C. Babb, Mrs. William Bray, Jacob Barzen, Mrs. O. F. Borchardt, George L. Brown, J. F. Cashin, G. F. Crossley, A. F. Ellfeldt, J. Arnold Fagerberg, H. R. Farnum, Mrs. A. L. Graham, Harry F. Hough, H. F. Hays, P. R. Hassig, N. B. Hatch, James H. Jewett, W. L. Jordan, M. Eugene King, D. F. Lane, C. F. Lynch, C. W. Liter, C. O. Landes, John Montgomery, H. B. Muller, G. L. Moore, Ernest May, E. C. McBride, W. E. Miller,

M. L. Van Metre, J. G. Nitchy, Mrs. B. F. Pursel, W. A. Piehler, Miss R. Marian Oeiree, J. A. Peterson, Harry F. Ricket, J. A. Robinson, F. W. Smith, George Storx, C. J. Sturgeon, Mrs. S. A. Segelbaum, Ernest E. Smith, P. N. Sitlington, N. F. Valentine.



RABBIT RAISING

*One of the Country's Largest Rabbit Farms
Located in Jackson County*

A family of white Beveren rabbits, whose fur is used for many purposes.



NE of the country's largest rabbit farms is located in Jackson County within the limits of Holmes Park. During the thirteen years this farm has been in existence more than 62,000 rabbits have been shipped to dealers in all parts of the country.

The Outdoor Enterprise Company, which operates the farm, is under the active management of Edward H. Stahl, a noted fancier of rabbits. The concern specializes in White Beveren and Chinchilla rabbits, both fur-bearing animals. The fur of these

Modern hutches like these virtually cover the hillside occupied by the Outdoor Enterprises, rabbit breeders.



rabbits may be treated to so closely resemble fox, seal or mole as to make detection from the genuine almost impossible.

In addition to the fur-bearing rabbits, Mr. Stahl ships many thousands of pounds of rabbit flesh each year. At a price of thirty cents a pound liveweight, rabbits are shipped to eastern markets.



THE Chinchilla rabbit is a remarkable fur-bearer, resembling very closely the real Chinchilla. The color is the same from birth to maturity, making it possible for its fur to be sold at any age. The fur is loose and thick and the surface effect is that of light and dark gray bands blending. The Chinchilla rabbit was first bred by the Serbians. The ancestry of this breed has been traced to India during a period long before the advent of Christianity. The Beveran species also have valuable pelts.

A large plot is covered with rabbit hutches at the farm. Other hutches are being rushed to completion in preparation for an importation from England.

In addition to raising rabbits for fur and meat, Mr. Stahl has exhibited many prize winners. Recently in Fort Worth, Texas, he exhibited fifteen of the animals. The result was the award of ten first prizes, five seconds and three specials.

Mr. Stahl is secretary-treasurer of the American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders' Association and is the author of many books treating with rabbits.

View of rabbit hutches on the farm of the Outdoor Enterprises, Holmes Park.





A Chinchilla rabbit, one of the remarkable fur-bearing species raised in Holmes Park.



The house that rabbits built—on the site of the Outdoor Enterprise Company's rabbit farm at Holmes Park.



DORELLA KENNELS

Famous German Police Dogs Bred Here



DORELLA KENNELS, just outside of Holmes Park, is one of the leading kennels of Jackson County, wherein are bred German police dogs. M. A. King, son of A. J. King, of the King Realty Company, is the owner. Lester Lane, manager of the kennels, trains the dogs.

The Dorella Kennels were opened in 1924, starting with Balo Von Kisburg, stud dog, and six brood matrons, all imported from Germany. Balo

Von Kisburg recently was sold to Frank C. Baker. Faust Von Wulferstedt, Sch. H. P. H., now heads the kennel. This dog received the title of Sch. H. P. H. while in Germany. It denotes that he has successfully passed all tests in protection, recovery of lost articles, trailing, police duty, etc. Part of this animal's daily training is the scaling of a fence eight feet high. The dog understands commands phrased in either German or English.

All dogs in the Dorella Kennels are inoculated for distemper at the age of four weeks and again at six months. All of the food for the animals is cooked and their meals are diversified. For breakfast the animals are given oatmeal and milk. The noon meal consists of salmon, once a week, and macaroni at intervals. The night meal usually consists of spinach, shredded wheat and ground meat. Each dog receives one tablespoonful of cod liver oil thrice daily.

Faust Von Wulferstedt, imported German police dog, in action.



Among the noted imported brood matrons are Melba Von Dustonbrook, an animal that whelped eighteen pups in 1925; Algund Von Albtal, P. H., whelped twelve pups; Thea Von Oper, whelped sixteen pups.

Pups from the Dorella Kennels are sold at a uniform price, all of the animals having an equal standing. They bring \$50 at six weeks, \$65 at three months and \$125 at six months. Males and females are sold for the same price.

Weekly training of police dogs is featured at the kennels every Sunday, when between fifty and one hundred animals are put through their paces by trained experts, Germans who have performed previous service in Germany. This training is carried on for the membership of the Kansas City Kennel Club, of which June Pierce is president. Richard Miller is secretary.

Animals at the kennels show almost human intelligence—not the kind that is shown by dogs performing in vaudeville acts. The German police dogs reason things out for themselves, apparently, while obeying the commands of their trainers.



Faust Von Wulfenstedt understands commands given in either German or English.



Plenty of shade, water and a diversified diet keep the imported police dog aristocracy happy at the Dorella Kennels, Holmes Park, owned by M. A. King.





*New temple being erected in
Mount Moriah Cemetery.*

*"and there it shall stand
forever."*

MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY

*Magnificence Marks This Modern Jackson
County Cemetery Dedicated to Masons
and Members of Their Families*



MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY, although less than five years old, now is being described as a model cemetery as well as a unique institution. Although a private enterprise, disposition of lots in this cemetery is confined solely to members of the Masonic order and their relatives. No monuments of any character are allowed to be installed on the individual lots, the grave markings being uniform sized headstones.

The third anniversary of the establishment of Mount Moriah will be observed June 1, 1926. This cemetery has enjoyed what is said to be the most remarkable growth of any institution of a like character in the country.



Views of Mount Moriah Cemetery. Center picture shows great white marble memorial shaft.



MONUMENTAL gate of cut stone greets visitors approaching the cemetery. On the sixteen panels at the entrance are ancient craft symbols, appropriately selected to give a symbolic historical recital of the development of human thought from the most ancient days. Recently a seventy-foot white marble obelisk was installed on a high point in the properties. This obelisk is to contain the names of the lot owners in what is known as the temple site blocks. The names will be placed on four large bronze tablets. This is said to be the largest and most beautiful shaft ever erected in a cemetery in this section of the country.

The crowning feature of Mount Moriah is the great white marble temple, which now is rapidly nearing completion. It is said to be the most magnificently appointed building of its character ever erected. It is built throughout of white Georgia marble, except the main chapel, which is of pink marble. The main structure is surrounded by thirty-two immense marble columns, each cut from one piece and surmounted by great chapiters, which, at the top, are more than five feet in diameter. The inspiration for the architecture of this structure is from the ancient Temple of Karnac on the Nile.

A monstrous pylon as high as a five-story building forms the entrance to this great edifice. At either side of the doorway are immense obelisks cut from one single piece of marble and weighing thirty tons each. Fronting these obelisks are huge white marble Sphinx, each of which are twelve feet in length and five feet seven inches in height.

During the first two and one-half years of the life of Mount Moriah Cemetery nearly eight hundred burials were made and more than 5,000 persons purchased lots. The association has established a large greenhouse where flowers may be obtained at downtown prices.

Mount Moriah is well located south of Kansas City on the logical trend of coming residential development and is on the proposed new primary highway between Kansas City and Joplin. A nearly unanimous consent has been given by property owners from the southern city limits of Kansas City to the south line of Jackson County for a direct eighty-foot roadway, which will pass Mount Moriah Cemetery.

During the past years many efforts have been made to establish a cemetery of this character in Kansas City. None of them ever obtained a fair start until the Mount Moriah project was launched early in 1923. The wonderful support given the association evidences the need of an institution of this character for Kansas City and surrounding country.

The officers of the association are: George H. Imbrie, President; Carl Jacobson, Vice-President; M. H. DeVault, Treasurer; I. F. Snyder, Secretary; John W. Cook and Wilmot L. Webb, Directors, and Hal S. Imbrie, Superintendent.

The cemetery is located two and one-half miles from Kansas City at the intersection of 105th Street and Holmes Street.



Beauty spot in Mount Washington Cemetery, located east of Kansas City on Van Horn Road, near Blue Ridge Boulevard.

MOUNT WASHINGTON CEMETERY

Tombs of many noted persons found here



INCORPORATED in the spring of 1901 by one hundred prominent Kansas City residents, Mount Washington Cemetery is truly a Jackson County institution. Its area of 400 acres, which is dedicated for cemetery purposes forever and can never be incumbered, extends from the eastern limits of Kansas City to Brookside Drive. It is reached by two important thoroughfares and the Independence and Fairmount Park trolley lines.





THE landscape development of Mount Washington Cemetery was planned by that eminent landscape architect, the late George E. Kessler. In planning the landscape work Mr. Kessler preserved the natural beauty with which the cemetery is so richly endowed. The general topography with natural forest trees, the miles of gently curving drives and paths, lead the visitor on to some new vista just around a curve.

Mount Washington Cemetery is the resting place of many of the prominent pioneers who labored to make Kansas City the progressive city it is today. Attracting many visitors to this beautiful resting place is the Mrs. John Long Memorial Chapel, a gift of the late John Long, which may be used without charge by cemetery patrons. The late General G. M. Dodge erected a monument to the memory of the pioneer, Jim Bridger, whose body now rests in Mount Washington. Persons from many states come to the cemetery to visit the tomb of the late William Rockhill Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star.

Entrance to Mount Washington Cemetery.



MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY

*This Beautiful Place Marks a New
Departure in Burial Grounds*



MASSIVE stone pillars at the beginning of a shaded winding drive flanked on both sides by a stone wall, mark the entrance to one of the fine scenic spots of rural Jackson County—Memorial Park Cemetery. Two hundred acres of Nature's green carpet spread over several hills and through many valleys where winding streams are crossed by rustic bridges; evergreen trees artistically grouped, dotting the hilltops; a lake on which majestic swans gracefully move through clusters of lily pads; shaded spots beneath massive oak and other native trees—that is Memorial Park Cemetery, unrivaled as a beauty spot of Nature's own making.

Scene near the entrance of Memorial Park Cemetery located in Jackson County, near the city limits of Kansas City.





MEMORIAL PARK CEMETERY is unique in that it has the appearance of a natural park more than of a cemetery. Most noticeable in this respect is the absence of towering monuments. This beautiful resting place has no monument above the ground—a pleasing departure from the graveyard of yesteryear.

Bernard De Vry is president and treasurer of the Memorial Park Cemetery Association. A. S. Barada is vice-president of the company. Preston Dobbins is secretary and assistant treasurer. Serving with Mr. De Vry and Mr.

Anderson on the board of directors are J. L. McLaughlin, A. S. Barada and Don Henry.

Swan pond and shelter house in Memorial Park Cemetery.



MODERN TOURIST PARK

*All Modern Conveniences to be provided
for Transients*



RURAL park for tourists where there will be all the modern conveniences of a city is planned by Fred Harris, Jackson County farmer. Work on the project now is under way and it is expected that the park will be ready in time to receive its share of tourist patronage this summer.

A lake covering fifteen acres is one of the outstanding features of the park. A dam, 22 feet high, 1,060 feet long and 30 feet wide, has been built on the park site, which is about half a mile east of Cockrel and about five miles east of Lees Summit on State Highway No. 12. This lake will have the distinction of being located on the highest point in Jackson County, being on the divide between the Missouri and Grand rivers.

Mr. Harris plans the construction of cottages supplied with running water and electric lights. He also will perfect a sewage system, conveying all refuse to a filtration plant. Other features of this ultra-modern rural camp will be a sand beach and swimming pool. On the lake there will be rowboats. The water will be well stocked with fish.

Evangelical Synod Ministers Home

*Bungalow Community Provides for Pastors
or Their Widows*



THE word "home," when applied to an institution, usually suggests a drab building filled with unhappy unfortunates, banded together in cramped quarters.

Persons who can conjure up such visions should visit the Evangelical Pastors' Home in Blue Springs. It is really a home—not an institution operated with clock-like precision. There is no dormitory building. Nor is there a big dining room. Neither do the folks at the home arise in the morning at the sound of a bell.

"My, what a pretty subdivision." Such was the exclamation of a Jackson County resident who saw this home for the first time.

That is just the impression one gets. A series of modern cottages, some constructed of stucco. A smooth street, at the end of which is a big orchard. Behind the homes may be found garden plots, chicken houses—a lot whereon well fed cows low contentedly.

Six cottages and one duplex comprise the home, which is maintained by the Evangelical Synod of North America for superannuated pastors, their widows and children. Each family or each widow of an Evangelical pastor has a separate bungalow. A pension is supplied to folks at the home in quarterly installments.

These cottages were built on a twelve-acre tract in such a fashion as to leave space for a total of twenty-five. At present chapel services are held at the home of the superintendent, Rv. I. T. H. Seybold. When the colony's growth warrants it a church will be constructed.

The home was established twenty years ago by Rev. John Sauer, Evangelical pastor, who retired recently. It was established with funds left by a member of the church. The idea was originated by Rev. Sauer and resulted in the establishment of the first such institution of its kind in the country.

All of the cottages have electric lights, furnaces and sewerage connections. The colony was but recently taken into the city limits of Blue Springs.

COUNTRY HOMES

*Many Kansas Citians Maintain
Rural Homesteads*



THE freedom from the noise and dust of the city has led many of the citizens of Kansas City to build homes in rural Jackson County. Here they find a breathing place where they may relax and enjoy the pleasure of country life. These homes are connected with the metropolis by paved highways, so that their owners can reach their work in the city with but little effort.

These rural residences have all the conveniences of city homes. Frank Walsh, a nationally known lawyer, with residence in New York, owns a beautiful country place in Jackson County. Among other palatial homes in the county are those of Hughes Bryant, Thomas H. Swope, Henry P. Soden, Doctor Lewis, Doctor McCandless, and Phil C. Fall.

Suburban home of R. R. Hayes, Kansas City realtor, on the Wornall Road. Seven acres dotted with massive trees surround this palatial residence.





Country home of Samuel G. Warner, general passenger agent, Kansas City Southern Railroad, one mile north of Hickman Mills.

Country estate of Frank P. Walsh, near Hickman Mills.





Palatial suburban estate of T. H. Swope. On the rolling lands surrounding this home graze prize dairy cattle. Mr. Swope's home is located on highway No. 20, four miles from Independence.

Country home of Hughes Bryant, Kansas City realtor.





The rural home of Dr. J. K. Lewis, at One Hundredth Street and Wornall Road.

Country home of Henry P. Soden, one mile south of Kansas City on Wornall Road.





Imposing entrance to the country home of Dr. O. H. McCandless.

Country estate of Phil C. Fall, Greenwood



THE STEEDS OF KINGS

Jackson County Home of Famous Horse Stables



JACKSON COUNTY stands supreme in the world of fine saddle and harness horses. Longview stables have been the equine capital of America for years, their animals winning prizes in every show in America and Canada, and at one time sweeping the stakes in London. As an example of the supremacy of Jackson County in this field, it is interesting to note that Longview recently sold one of its mounts for \$25,000, a record price for a saddle animal. The story of Longview stables is told elsewhere in this book. In addition to show horses, the county has more than 10,000 horses on its farms, for work and pleasure.

Mr. Niles is the most noted breeder of racing harness horses in this section of the West. This work is a hobby with Mr. Niles, founder of the Niles and Moser Cigar Company in Kansas City. His track and stables are located near Raytown on a twenty-five acre tract.

Each summer Mr. Niles takes a string of about fourteen horses with him on his annual vacation in New England, where he enters about six races a week in the Bay State circuit. His racing activities then shift to the Orange County circuit in Florida. Mr. Niles starts east with his string of horses late in June and his racing season lasts until October.

He attends all races in which his Royal Blue string competes and is a daily visitor to his track on Blue Ridge Boulevard near Raytown, where he often takes the reins for a training spin behind his famous trotting and pacing stock on the half-mile track.

Coquetilla is the foremost pacing horse of the Niles stables. He has flashed the Niles colors on Eastern tracks for several years, being the most consistent winner of the string. Little Sled is the famous trotting horse of the stables and Billy D, a pacing star, is seven years old and has been carrying Mr. Niles' colors for several years. St. Louis is another of the regular racing performers of Mr. Niles.

Mr. Niles has found in his horses his greatest diversion. He was born in Pennsylvania, where his father was a breeder of horses. Mr. Niles carried this love of horses through the years of his successful business career and in 1900 started his racing stables. The string was started with seven horses and now consists of twenty-four, which start in about sixty races each season.

Jackson County is an ideal spot for the raising of horses, but the farm horse industry has suffered greatly since the coming of good highways and the motorized era in the farming industry.

The horse serves a useful purpose on the farm, but in a county with such modern equipment as Jackson County, the tractor, truck and motor car play the most prominent part. The 10,000 horses in the county are used largely by the dairy companies and the truck and grain farmers. Many owners of large farms have small stables of fine-bred horses for riding.

The mule also plays a minor part on the farms of Jackson County. However, there are 3,400 of these animals in the county. Many horses and mules were taken out of the county during the World War.

The society world looks to Jackson County for the highest priced mounts and to the stables of Longview and Mr. Niles for the leaders in horses, the Steed of Kings.



Office and hangars at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Richards Field.

RICHARDS FLYING FIELD

A recognized station in the National Air System



IN the airway map, Jackson County has a prominent place, due principally to its location and to the fact that Richards Field functions within its boundaries. Airplanes from every section of the United States come to Richards Field to refuel before continuing continental flights; the field is a recognized station

of the western airway; it is a stopping point for airships carrying mail between Dallas and Chicago; it is used as an airplane training school for civilians and army fliers. In addition to this, airplanes are manufactured at the field, given thorough test flights, then sold.

The field was established in 1922 and immediately taken over by the United States Army, which maintains eight machines for the training of reserve officers. Lieutenant Isaiah Davies, executive officer, Eighth Attack Wing, is commanding officer. Captain F. C. Venn is flight surgeon. He conducts the physical examinations before officers take the air.

The National Air Transport Company, which has a government contract for air mail, has been given free use of the field and hangar space. The concern keeps on hand at the field several giant Curtiss Carrier Pigeons, a ship with a 400-horsepower motor and capable of taking off with a 1,000-pound load.

Air mail schedules from Kansas City started in May. One ship from Dallas to Chicago and another from Chicago to Dallas meet at the field each day about noon. The machines make the flight of about 1,000 miles in ten hours, which means that they must maintain an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

The greater part of the aerial activities at the field are traceable to the Porterfield Flying School, which has under control a large portion of the field, including a monstrous hangar wherein are many commercial machines. The Porterfield Flying School does what its name implies—trains aviators. Four sturdy ships are available for this work. E. E. Porterfield, Jr., president of the company, has on his staff a corps of well known fliers, all of whom can stunt a ship with equal ease.

In addition to training embryo birdmen, Mr. Porterfield's company has started manufacturing planes, one of which was but recently launched on a successful initial flight. These ships are operated with 90-horsepower motors. Three machines from the Porterfield hangar have been sold this year and an increased production is forecast because of the demand for Porterfield-made machines.

Aviators who supply thrills for visitors at the field are such well known fliers as James H. Laudeman, Charles Gatschet, Tex LaGrone, Ben Gregory, H. G. Long, Russell Dick, Worle Jones and Charles Quinn. Dr. J. D. Brock and Walter Miller, who are not professional aviators, are credited with many hours' flying, which they do for pleasure. Mr.

Hangars of the Porterfield Flying School at Richards Field, where, for a few dollars, the flying enthusiast may penetrate the mysteries of the air.



Porterfield, who is the son of Judge E. E. Porterfield, also has mastered the mysteries of the air and takes his place with the best of them. C. G. Stith, vice-president of the school, is also a veteran of the air.

Richards Field is a regular stop on the government airway from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, to St. Louis, Mo. In addition to army training ships passing over the route, many machines laden with army express and passengers pertaining exclusively to the army pause at the field. At St. Louis connections are made with the St. Louis-New York branch of the airway. Regular schedules have been maintained from Kelly Field for the past eighteen months. It is estimated by Lieutenant Davies that an average of thirty ships a month come to Richards Field from other fields throughout the country. In 1925 a total of several hundred machines stopped there.

Richards Field consists of a tract of 153 acres located fourteen and one-half miles southeast of Kansas City. It was named in honor of Lieutenant John F. Richards II, the first Kansas City officer to meet his death while in the air service. Lieutenant Richards was twenty-four years old when he met his death while in the government air service, serving in the Argonne Forest.

This is the small type of plane known as the Carrier Pigeon, used by the National Air Transport for the transportation of mail and express.





Aerial view of Richards Field.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF JACKSON COUNTY



THE Jackson County farmer can supply all his needs in the towns which are scattered throughout the section. These prosperous communities are the hubs of the agricultural regions around them. They are the shipping centers for his goods. In them he can find places of recreation and of worship. His children may go to school there.

Not a few important industries are situated in the larger towns. The oil refinery at Sugar Creek, the cement plant at Cement City, and the powder plant near Holmes Park are but a few examples of factories located in rural Jackson County. There seems to be a trend towards the establishment of industries in farming sections, so that the employees can devote part of their time to farming, and part to manufacturing enterprise. Jackson County offers an ideal place for such an economic development.

The towns in Jackson County are prosperous and their citizens are progressive. The majority of them have Chambers of Commerce, and other civic agencies which are working for the betterment of government and living conditions.

ATHERTON

The Hub of a Rich Agricultural Section



THE center of a vast area devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn and the hub of Jackson County's potato growing industry, Atherton is the trading center for countless farmers who derive a comfortable living from the fertile lands of Jackson County.

Work clothes and farm implements compose much of the stock in trade of the Atherton stores. Because its people are working people—men who till the land and reap big harvests. The

Business section in Atherton.



Atherton grain elevator is owned by a number of farmers and has a yearly output of 50,000 bushels of wheat and corn.

Atherton is twenty miles from Kansas City on the Santa Fe Railroad and about twenty-five miles by highway. A rock road connects with paved highways leading into Kansas City. As were other towns in this section of the county, Atherton was established when the railroad was built. A bus line operates between the town and Independence, making four trips daily.

Comfortable farm houses can be seen from Atherton's business street. Churches are maintained there by the Latter Day Saints and Methodists. Miss Jessie Winfrey and Miss Almeda Johnson have charge of the town's school.

Atherton has that which is most noticeable in virtually every town, village and hamlet in Jackson County—a bank. The Atherton State Bank has capital and surplus aggregating \$12,500 and was established in 1915. John Mueller is president; Mark H. Siegfried, vice-president; Mrs. Nettie L. Jones, cashier; R. D. Carmichael, secretary. On the board of directors is Claude Giffin, J. A. Becker and J. W. Adams.

One of Jackson County's schools, located in Atherton.





Evangelical Pastors' Home, Blue Springs.

BLUE SPRINGS

A Town Where Civic Pride Predominates



CIVIC pride predominates in Blue Springs, a town of 800 population, located in the eastern end of Jackson County, twenty miles from the heart of Kansas City. Through the use of cinders, which are bought from a railroad, Blue Springs officials have laid down a system of streets that could well be used as patterns by cities many times the size of the Jackson County municipality. Recent extension of the city limits has given the town control over a square mile of territory, within which are residences as fine as any in Jackson County.

Blue Springs' principal thoroughfare has none of the aspects of a country town. Its stores are ultra-modern. The latest vogue in apparel

Public school, Blue Springs.



First Baptist Church, Blue Springs.



is on display. Its people are busy. In addition to the many retail establishments that supply employment to a large number of men and women. Blue Springs has two lumber yards, two elevators, an ice plant, two modern garages and a distributing station of the Standard Oil Company.

R. J. Lowe, mayor of the town, is assisted by the following councilmen: L. R. Williams, W. E. Luttrell, J. O. Presley and J. H. Owsley. Robert McGuire is the city treasurer. W. F. Orchard is city marshal. W. T. McWilliams is city clerk.

Through arrangement made with officials of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the main line of which passes through Blue Springs, it is possible to obtain cinders at an approximate cost of \$17.50 per car, unloaded. A carload of cinders is enough to cover one city block. Nearly every street in Blue Springs has been covered in this way, the result being a system of highways that are almost unsurpassed for smoothness. The cost of upkeep of such streets is very small, is the statement of Mr. McWilliams. Some of the cinder streets have been in use for four years and are in good condition yet, Mr. McWilliams pointed out.

Blue Springs has electric lights and most of the homes within its limits have other modern conveniences, including running water. Through the use of electric pumps and pressure tanks the housewives have but to turn a faucet in the kitchen to have running water the same as residents of large cities.

Business Street of Blue Springs, one of the county's rural communities.



A new \$40,000 school recently was built in Blue Springs. Upon completion of the structure workmen razed the old building. A complete primary course and four years of high school work are available. Miss Ola V. Galatis is superintendent of education. Rev. F. L. Stillions is principal of the school. The school board is composed of Robert McGuire, R. L. Myers, J. F. Beekman, E. A. Ford, F. H. Burke and H. H. Liggett.

The assessed valuation of property in the town is \$80,000. Four churches are supported by Blue Springs residents. Each is housed in a modern and ornate building, as are the two banking institutions.

The Bank of Blue Springs was established in 1883 and now has a capital and surplus of \$50,000. W. I. Thomason is president; Almae C. Hall, cashier. The Citizens State Bank, of which E. E. Montgomery is president, has a capital and surplus of \$25,000. John B. Strode is vice-president of this institution. W. T. McWilliams is cashier.

Once on the outskirts of the town, but now within the corporate limits, is the Evangelical Pastors' Home, an institution maintained by the Evangelical Church Synod for aged pastors and for the care of the widows of Evangelical pastors.

Residence street scene, Blue Springs.





Business street, Buckner.

BUCKNER

This Municipality Has Its Own Fire Department



JACKSON COUNTY town in which civic pride ranks foremost is Buckner, with a population of 450 persons who are not content to permit fate to direct their destinies. Located twenty-five miles northeast of Kansas City on the Sedalia and Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and on State Highway No. 20, Buckner has every advantage tending to cause continued growth.

It has paved streets, modern churches and schools, two banks, a fire department, lumber yard, grain elevator, more than a score of business houses and last, but not least, a country club.

Buckner residents depend upon no outside source for their revenue. Within the limits of the town is everything that a growing town needs. At the helm are men whose interest in Buckner is paramount to all else. B. L. Wells is mayor. On the city council, working harmoniously for the future of Buckner, is F. W. Kitchener, Dr. N. D. Ravenscraft, Dr. J. W. Robertson and Luther Shafer.

An outstanding feature of Buckner is the fire department, something that but few towns of its size can boast. The Buckner chemical truck, manned by volunteers ever ready to fight a fire, has saved much property from destruction by flames. From the hand pump truck, Buckner has graduated into the class of motorized fire equipment.

First Christian Church, Buckner.



Baptist Church, Buckner.



Methodist Church, Buckner.





Substantial homes with well-kept lawns are found in the residence section of Buckner.

The town is headquarters for the Jackson County Telephone Company, which maintains lines to Sibley, Atherton and Levasy. An exchange is operated in the latter town. F. W. Kitchener, manager of the company, values its properties at \$20,000. Telephone lines extend from Buckner twelve miles north, nine miles south, six miles east and six miles west.

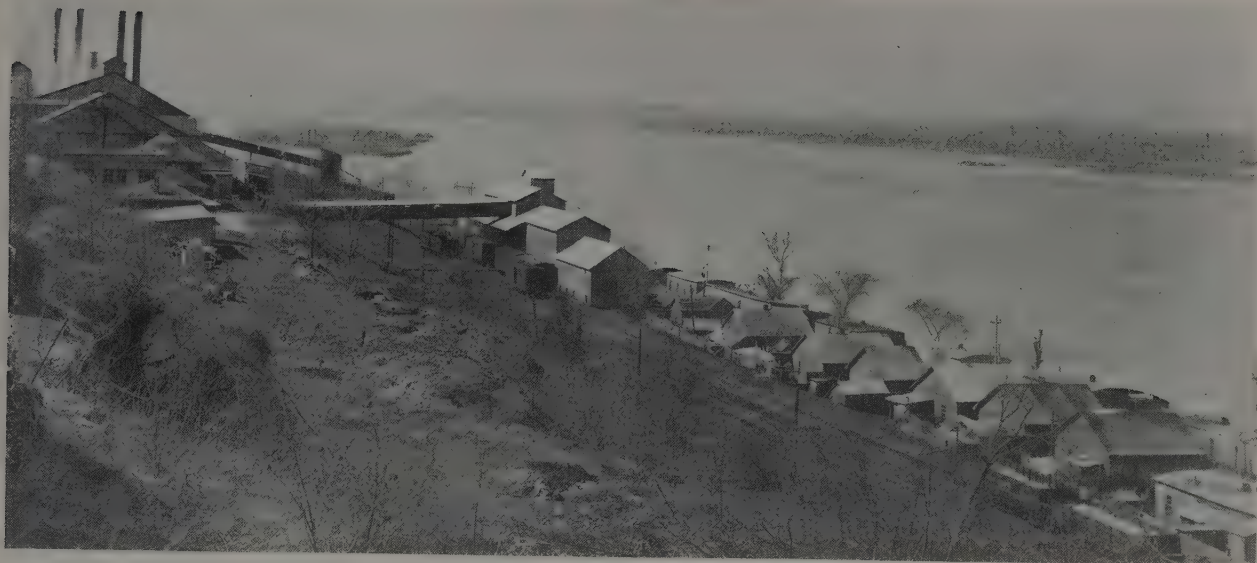
Educational facilities in Buckner are of the best. A high school, built at a cost of \$62,000, represented an investment of approximately \$70,000 when equipped. The structure, known as Hall's Memorial High School, has an enrollment of 200 students, of which fifty-five reside in the rural districts adjacent to Buckner. A staff of eight teachers is employed under A. T. Surber, principal. The school board is composed of E. J. Daniels, editor of the Buckner Record; Dr. J. W. Robertson, Arthur Johnson, Eugene Corn, Robert Blackburn and Chase Henthorne.

The two banks of Buckner have capital and surplus funds aggregating \$54,000. The Farmers Bank of Buckner is capitalized at \$20,000 and has a surplus of \$10,000. It was established in 1910. Its president, C. A. Winfrey, also is president of the Argyle State Bank of Kansas City. C. F. Harra and D. B. James are vice-presidents of the institution. Rex V. Hedrick is cashier, assisted by E. S. Phillips. The Bank of Buckner, of which R. A. Harra is president, has a capital and surplus of \$24,000. E. C. Roth is its vice-president; J. H. Botts, cashier.

Wholesome pleasure attracts Buckner residents to the Buckner Country Club, which now is two years old. The club has seven acres of land a short distance from Hudson Street, Buckner's business thoroughfare. A club house covering 2,400 square feet of space has a waxed dance floor which proves an irresistible lure to the younger folks. Orchestras are imported from Kansas City and Independence at frequent intervals. At other times the electric player piano is pressed into service to supply dance music.

For the disciples of Izaak Walton there is a two-acre lake well stocked with fish. Boating and bathing are also available at the club. Bordering the lake is a shaded picnic ground, which, in the past two years, has been the scene of many a merry gathering. The club now has a membership of sixty. The membership is limited to one hundred. Officers of the club are: S. L. VanDyke, president; Rex Hedrick, secretary; Eugene Corn, treasurer; and W. M. Larey, Roy Chatburn, Frank Rissler and J. W. Phillips, directors.

The churches of Buckner are in keeping with the other structures. Ornate buildings are maintained by the Methodists, Christians and Baptists.



CEMENT CITY

Giant Cement Plant Supports This Town

Trade expansion resulting from the reopening of the Missouri River to traffic undoubtedly will be felt in Cement City, which flanks the river at one of its broadest points. At present the town boasts of but one industrial plant—the Missouri Portland Cement Company. It is on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad.



As its name implies, cement is responsible for the existence of Cement City. It is built around the monstrous plant of the Missouri Portland Cement Company, twelve miles northeast of Kansas City.

On one side of the town is a towering hill. At the base of the hill is the cement company's plant. Between the plant and the river is a street which extends for several blocks. On both sides of this street are houses, most of which are built of cement. The houses constitute Cement City.

Although the majority of the employees of the company reside in Kansas City, Independence and other sections, some of the workmen maintain homes adjacent to the plant, the result being that Cement City has a population of approximately fifty men, women and children.

Driving to Cement City from Independence, a person would approach the town on a smooth highway, unmarred by steep grades. But were a pedestrian to make the journey and cut through the fields he would come upon the town so suddenly as to almost take his breath. A cliff, mined with numerous caves and passages, its brink covered with trees, greets the person who views Cement City from above. At the bottom of this cliff, reached by a long series of steps, is the town. Cement City is on the main line of the Santa Fe.



Two stores comprise the business buildings in Courtney, located on the Santa Fe Railroad, in the northwest corner of Jackson County.

COURTNEY

A Town That Prosperous Farms Built



HEN C. C. Courtney, of Liberty, Mo., purchased large tracts of fertile farm lands fifteen miles northeast of Kansas City forty years ago he laid the foundation for a town which now bears his name.

Courtney, a town of 150 persons, came into being with the advent of the Santa Fe Railroad in that section. When the glistening rails were first laid through Mr. Courtney's land the road was known as the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad. It was later taken over by the present Santa Fe System.

Offered adequate shipping facilities, many farmers purchased land in the vicinity of Courtney and began planting the crops that have made the town so well known as an agricultural center. B. F. Mann and Lee Mann, brothers, acquired vast acreage which they planted in cabbage and potatoes. From time to time the holdings of these brothers were enlarged, until now their farm consists of nearly 300 acres. More than 1,000 bushels of seed potatoes were used this season on the farm.

Courtney residents do not have to depend wholly upon the railroad as a means of transportation. Connecting the town with the heart of Kansas City is a highway that ranks among the best. Constructed seven years ago, this rock road is still in excellent condition.

Courtney has two general stores. One is presided over by Charles Short and his wife, Bertha. The other mercantile establishment houses the postoffice—and one of Jackson County's veteran postmasters. When the postoffice was first opened Benjamin Franklin Mann officiated as postmaster. This position he held for ten years. Then Benjamin Franklin Bush took over the reins of office. And during the past thirty years every piece of mail addressed to residents of Courtney and vicinity has passed through the hands of Mr. Bush. Attending a general store in addition to the duties of postmaster has kept Mr. Bush more than merely busy for thirty years.

Although not incorporated, Courtney is a wide-awake town. Just a month ago its people acquired electric lights. Later Courtney is going to have sanitary sewerage and city water.

Courtney is a picturesque town. Rolling hills mark its southern boundary. On one of these hills is the school, presided over by Miss Nellie Brown and Miss Helen Mann. Near it is the Methodist Church, to which Courtney folk beat a path each Sabbath and on the nights when prayer meetings are held.



DALLAS

Business section of Dallas.

Prosperity Marks This Jackson County Town



WITH his family reposing in the bed of a covered wagon, Anthony B. Watts, a pioneer, pushed westward in search of new fields from which to wrest a livelihood. After days of travel filled with hardships that would stagger the tourist of the present day, Watts came to a little clearing, in the center of which stood a grist mill. John Self, another pioneer of the West, who was operating the mill, made the newcomers welcome and prevailed upon them to remain. There was good water and fields that would prove fertile. And close at hand was a mill wherein the products of the land could be converted into that which could be used as the basis of barter and trade.

So Watts unhitched his team, unloaded his household effects and set about building a cabin for his family. He would join Self at the mill.

And so sprang into existence one of the oldest towns of Jackson County—Dallas.

The old mill, established in 1832, continues to function. Its heavy beams and rafters, held together with wooden pegs, appear to be in as good condition as when first pieced together almost a century ago. E. B. Watts, a grandson of the hardy pioneer, now operates the mill. His father, Stubbins Watts, operated it before him.

The old mill, with its monstrous wheel, which the waters of a brook cause to revolve, is in a secluded grove, apparently miles from the nearest habitation. The only sounds that break the stillness are the rasping noise made as the millstones grind wheat into flour or corn into meal. It is not difficult to visualize teams of oxen standing about the mill hitched to carts piled high with wheat and corn.

"Yep, it's mighty easy to live in the past down here," mused Watts, the miller. "That is—until one walks around that bend."

And the miller pointed to a curve in the tiny pathway that led to the mill. Around a turn in it and all thoughts of yesteryear are dissipated. Modern dwellings, stores, garages and automobiles form a background for people of today, the residents of Dallas.

Because around a bend in the road through the trees other persons settled in the days of long ago. They built houses and stores and schools.



Watts homestead, Dallas.



Garage, Longview Farm.

Two modern general stores, a brick school and spacious dwellings have replaced the relics of a day long since buried in the past.

All but the old mill. To the original building, which still stands, additions of more modern construction have been added.

A paved road extending from the state highway from Kansas City makes it possible for Dallas to be host to many tourists. Adequate preparations have been made for their reception.

Lake bathing, boating and picnicking in shaded groves draws many to the Dallas Park, which is but a short distance from the old mill, where wooden pegs take the place of nails. It is but a few rods from this old relic of the past to a plot of ground where skilled artisans are busy erecting a modern club house and dance casino under the direction of B. H. Sambo, operator of the park. When completed, the building will represent expenditures in excess of \$15,000.

A second Mecca of shade and rest that beckons to tourists during the summer months is Walnut Grove. It is so located that Coy Wads-

Lake scene, showing bath houses and beach in Dallas Park, Dallas.



worth, who operates one of the two general stores in Dallas, can point it out from the porch. The park is operated by George Gilbertson.

Thirty-two years ago one store building and a few isolated cabins constituted the town of Dallas. In the heart of a rich farming belt, now surrounded by prosperous dairy farms, Dallas has done the only thing possible. It has prospered with its neighbors.

DODSON

A Hamlet Fifteen Years Ago—Now Thriving



DODSON is located on the southern edge of Kansas City. It is connected with the city by car line, railroad and numerous paved highways. It now has city lights. Its people are looking forward to the day when gas, city water and a sewage disposal system will enter their township.

Dodson was established more than half a century ago, and named after Billy Dodson. The town then boasted a few cabins and a tiny school.

When Dodson began to grow, the cabins made way for more modern dwellings. The school was moved from its original site at Eighty-fifth Street and Woodland Avenue to Eighty-fifth and Olive, where for years it was used as a church. As a school the old structure lost its usefulness when a new brick school was built.

Then came a new church. So the old wooden church was again moved. This time it went to Eighty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue, where it was converted into a garage and filling station. Today it continues to house the garage.

Only fifteen years ago Dodson was but a mere hamlet. E. A. Ellis, postmaster and owner of one of the two general stores, has watched Dodson grow from infancy. He has been a resident of the town for thirteen years.

"The first brick building was erected in 1911," he said. "It housed the bank. From that date many brick structures were erected."

The Peoples State Bank, which has the honor of occupying Dodson's first modern building, is capitalized at \$10,000 and has deposits amounting to \$50,000. At times the deposits are said to mount as high as \$75,000. Ben Knight is president of the bank. Its vice-president is Lucien Kemper. W. E. Elliott is active cashier.

A combination high and primary school soon will be ready for the youth of Dodson. An \$80,000 bond issue, made possible by the action of patrons of Center School District 58, resulted in construction of the

Dodson, south of Kansas City, has many of the modern conveniences of the city, with none of its disadvantages.



school which soon will be open for students from Dodson and Marlborough.

The Board of Education of the Center District is headed by Isaiah Hale. Harriet Gear is vice-president; W. E. Elliott, treasurer, and Judge Si Farmer, secretary. The board of directors consists of George W. Beal, J. I. Reed, Fred J. Pyle and Lee O. Cornett.

GRAIN VALLEY

Spirit of Its Citizens Means Continued Growth



THE spirit of the 475 residents of Grain Valley, a Jackson County town located twenty-six miles east of Kansas City, will do much to remove the municipality from the category of towns and place it in the city class.

When the town's only school was destroyed by fire, the residents hastily made preparations to house the students in temporary quarters. Although the school functioned smoothly in the makeshift quarters, the townsmen were not satisfied. They began discussing plans for a new and better school. The result was a bond issue which has made possible work on a new structure, which, when completed, will represent an investment of \$73,000.

Such is the spirit of the residents of Grain Valley. They are not content to merely discuss things. They take concerted action and all work toward one end—a bigger and better Grain Valley.

B. E. Harrington, mayor of Grain Valley, overlooks no opportunity to bring about improvements. The council consists of E. C. Huff, Lon Rowe, H. L. Graham and C. H. Johnson, who also is clerk. R. H. Boston is school superintendent. The school board consists of E. E. Storms, Clay McGuire, Arthur Graham, Phil Houston, C. A. Neal and John Russell.

Surrounding the town are fertile farms which supply Kansas City with many products. Adjoining the limits of the town is the famous Sni-A-Bar Farm.

Three churches, two banks, a score of mercantile establishments and a number of fine residences greet visitors who deviate from the Kansas

Street scene, Grain Valley.





Christian Church, Grain Valley.



Type of wagon distributing milk in Kansas City.

City-St. Louis paved highway and drive the half a mile which separates Grain Valley from this road. The connecting highway is paved.

The Bank of Grain Valley, one of the town's two banking houses, was organized in 1905. It now has resources aggregating \$158,007.68. J. H. Webb is president and W. A. Cannon vice-president. The Sni-A-Bar Banking Company, established in 1914, now occupies a \$10,000 building. The bank's resources are listed by its president, J. M. Hall, at \$65,643.83. M. M. Herrington is vice-president.

D. C. Herrington, former cashier and managing director of the Sni-A-Bar Banking Company, died March 23, 1926, at his home in Oak Grove. Mr. Herrington was a lifelong resident of Jackson County. He established the Sni-A-Bar Voice, which he published for twelve years.

The main line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad serves the town.

Residence street, Grain Valley.





Business street, Grandview.

GRANDVIEW

A Town Where Vacant Houses Are Scarce

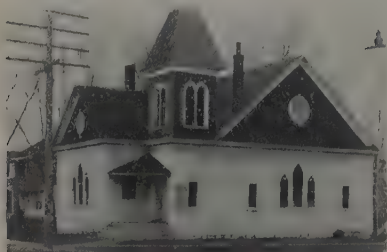


HE citizens of Grandview have done their work so well and have made of it a town so desirable that but one of its 150 residences is vacant. And for this house there are several tenants in the offing.

Paved and graveled streets predominate in Grandview. Its residences embody evidences of comfort and beauty. Each side of the spacious main street of the town is lined with busy commercial houses. On the edge of the business district are enterprises that give employment to many residents. A lumber yard, feed mill and railroad coaling station are located within two blocks of the downtown section.

Where once livery stables dotted the main street are modern garages, automobile accessory houses, filling stations, tire repair shops and an ultra-modern theater.

*Grandview Baptist Church,
Grandview.*



*Southern Baptist Church,
Grandview.*



*Latter Day Saints Church,
Grandview.*



Replacing the inn of the days of yesteryear is a modern brick hotel. The general store and its big stove, around which farmers swapped yarns in the past, has made way for a number of stores, each specializing its own line of merchandise.

Dr. E. L. Young, really the mayor of Grandview, bears the title of chairman of the board of city commissioners. Assisting him is M. V. Long, grocer; W. T. Shipley, cafe owner; D. Grubb, a transfer man; and Vernon Pugh, a carpenter.

Down on Main Street one of the more pretentious buildings is that housing the Farmers Bank of Grandview, of which A. G. Shelton is president. The active cashier of this financial institution is J. W. Major.

The men of Grandview have their business and civic interests to take their time. And the women are not idle when it comes to civic planning. The Priscilla Club, a women's organization headed by Mrs. William Baker, has stimulated many movements for civic improvement, all of which have resulted in a bigger and better Grandview.

A consolidated school, built as the result of a bond issue for \$50,000, is available for the children of Grandview. Its faculty consists of six grade teachers and four high school teachers. C. G. Conn is principal.

Three church edifices are pointed to with pride by Grandview residents. An addition now is being built to the Grandview Baptist Church, of which Rev. M. S. Humphrey is pastor. In addition to the Baptist church, the town has a Methodist church and a church constructed by members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

Electricity for lighting, heating and cooking purposes reaches Grandview from the plant at Pleasant Hill, which is fifteen miles southeast. Both the Kansas City Southern and Frisco railroads pass through Grandview, giving to its residents an enviable train service.

Residence street in Grandview.





Business section of Greenwood.

GREENWOOD

Citizens Have Its Interest at Heart



UTOISTS driving along the Outer Belt Highway pass through Greenwood after motoring twenty-five miles south of the limits of Kansas City. Driving through this town of 450 persons, the average motorist probably gains the impression that it is a village, peopled with men and women who live in the past. But when they stop and open conversation with the residents this impression is dispelled. They learn that the people of Greenwood are wide awake and, like the people of big cities, are working for the betterment of their community.

Greenwood has its Community Club, an organization whose functions are similar to the commercial organizations in large cities. The purpose of this club is to assist in plans for building up industrial, moral, social and religious interests in the town. C. S. Gray, manager of the Green-

Scene in the residence section of Greenwood.





Whiffin Hall, built by J. F. Whiffin, retired realtor, and donated to the town of Greenwood, has a large stage and seats about five hundred persons.



Barns that house Shorthorns of Frank Baker.

wood Army Store, is president of the club. Helping him to plan for the future of Greenwood is Leonard Antle, vice-president; Ivin Long, treasurer; W. N. Hopkins, secretary, and P. R. Toll, sergeant-at-arms.

The future of Greenwood looks bright. The town is the hub of a rich agricultural district. Wealthy farmers own vast acreage which reach to the very limits of the town. Products of this fertile land can be shipped from Greenwood over two railroads, an advantage not offered to many towns of that size. The Rock Island and Missouri Pacific lines both have extensive trackage in the town.

When the residents of Greenwood built a combination high and grammar school in 1910 they planned for the future. As a result the present two-story brick building has the advantages to be found in newer structures and it is such as to meet the needs of the town's youth for many a year. F. M. Stevens is principal of the school. Comprising

Recess time at the public school in Greenwood.



the school board are W. H. McPherson, Roy Harris, Fred Crosby, S. P. Hayes, Charles Harris, B. F. Ament and William Willsey.

Upon driving into Greenwood motorists are attracted by a building that would be a credit to any town—the Whiffin Hall. This building was erected by J. W. Whiffin, retired attorney, in memory of his deceased son. It was deeded to the town. Its affairs now are handled by a board of three trustees. The hall is used for plays and entertainments, meetings and, when Greenwood is incorporated, it probably will become the city hall.

Years ago Greenwood was one of the foremost towns in Jackson County. Five business houses were on its main street. There also was a college and a flour mill. As the years rolled past Greenwood took a slump. Then came the Community Club. As a result the commercial future of the town has brightened considerably. Greenwood bids fair to rank again with the best of them.

While alive to the commercial future of the town, Greenwood residents do not permit their activities to crowd out religion. Three churches, well kept and attractive, are found within the borders of the town. These are maintained by the Christians, Presbyterians and Baptists.

HICKMAN MILLS

A Jackson County Town That Always Impresses Visitors



ISITORS in Hickman Mills are impressed with the fact that the town is among the liveliest in Jackson County. Its residents are imbued with more civic pride than are the citizens of many larger places. Hickman Mills has grown from a tiny hamlet surrounding an equally small grist mill to a town of more than 200 persons. "And we're going to keep right on growing," says R. D. Barry, cashier of the Hickman Mills Bank and member of the recently established Barry-Moore

Realty Company.

Street scene in Hickman Mills.





*Kansas City Automobile Club,
near Hickman Mills.*

Hickman Mills was first established in the dim past. When it gained federal recognition and got a postoffice it was designated on the postal maps as Jeffries, which name is painted on the railroad station. But the residents clung to the name of Hickman Mills. So Hickman Mills it is.

*Bank and Christian Church in
Hickman Mills.*



In 1921 a number of representative citizens of the town opened the Hickman Mills Bank, which was capitalized at \$10,000 and had a surplus of \$2,500. Today the bank has deposits in excess of \$75,000. Thomas T. Moore is president of the institution and chairman of its board of directors. William T. Palmer is vice-president. Robert D. Barry is cashier. One the board of directors is F. N. Scott, J. S. Hopkins, J. C. Holmes, F. A. Morris, W. H. Hamilton and R. D. Hornbuckle.

Hickman Mills is located at the intersection of the Hillcrest and Red Bridge highways, both of which are paved. It has electric lights, a modern Christian church and adequate educational facilities. In Hickman Mills School District No. 1 are several schools. Boys and girls residing in the town may attend the Ruskin High School, the Union Point School or the Holmes Park High School.

HOLMES PARK

Substantial Homes Mark This Picturesque Town



FIGURATIVELY, Holmes Park is located on the edge of a volcano. But its residents worry not, despite the fact that much of the explosives used on farms and in mines is manufactured within a short distance from the heart of the town. They know that workmen employed by the Excelsior Powder Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of blasting powder, know how to handle the explosive. So they do not worry. The powder plant is one of Holmes Park's industries. The other is the rabbit farm operated by the Outdoor Enterprise Company.

Within sight of the veranda of H. B. Greene's general store, which houses the postoffice, is a collection of substantial homes that would be the pride of towns many times the size of Holmes Park. A modern brick school, built at a cost of \$12,000, bears not the slightest resemblance to the little red schoolhouse commonly associated with towns of the smaller size. The Holmes Park school might be a ward school in any big city. Miss Fern Reid is principal.

Holmes Park is on a state highway and the old Santa Fe Trail. It has been in existence for more than forty years. In addition to the modern residences, powder mill and rabbit farm, Holmes Park supports two stores and a garage. Its population consists of 125 persons. The town is located on the Frisco Railroad.

Picture shows portion of Holmes Park.



Powder mill at Holmes Park, owned and operated by Excelsior Powder Company, manufacturers of blasting powder.





South side of square, Independence, looking west.

INDEPENDENCE

Already a City of Commercial Significance, Its Growth Continues



ICH in tradition and pioneer history and having within its limits industries whose products are nationally known, Independence, a Jackson County city of 15,000 inhabitants, is speedily forging ahead as a city of the first rank.

A city of commercial significance years before Kansas City was dreamed of, Independence has grown by leaps and bounds. Muddy roads have made way for wide paved streets and boulevards. The little wooden schoolhouse has faded into the past to be replaced by modern educational institutions planned by nationally known architects and constructed by building experts who live within the limits of this bustling city.

Churches, clubs, fraternal organizations and emporiums of trade occupy their own buildings. Eleven religious denominations have ornate

City Hall, Independence.



Postoffice, Independence.





*Typical residence street in
Independence.*

*Latter Day Saints Church,
Independence.*



edifices in Independence. Two of these churches recently constructed additions representing expenditures in excess of \$60,000.

Educational Facilities Among Best in State



THE question of providing adequate educational institutions for the youth of Independence has always been foremost in the minds of the city builders. The result of keen interest and untiring effort was the construction of a \$125,000 high school building, a junior high school and eight modern grade schools. An investment of \$600,000 is represented in these buildings.

What is more natural than that the rate of illiteracy in Independence be less than any other Missouri city of 10,000 population, with the exception of Joplin? A federal census shows that Independence and Joplin have the same rating from a point of illiteracy. The report indicates that in these two cities only 1.5 per cent of the people over ten years old are illiterate.

Independence has the distinction of having a larger percentage of its children in institutions of learning than Kansas City, St. Louis, Joplin or St. Joseph, and a larger percentage of its youth in public schools than any other Missouri city of its class, with the exception of Columbia and Carthage.

Four thousand one hundred and thirty-five students now are enrolled in the public schools of Independence. Of this number 800 are attending high school.

*Chrisman High School,
Independence.*





North side of square, Independence, looking west.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building, recently constructed Independence.



The influence of the church in Independence was felt at an early day. An organization of Methodists was effected there in 1837. The first church in the county was established by the Baptists at Six-Mile. In 1832 the Presbyterians organized a society in Independence. A Catholic organization was perfected in 1849.

Sixteen churches now are functioning within the limits of the city, seven of which are devoted to the faith of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

With its modern schools and beautiful churches, coupled with miles of shady paved drives, Independence proved an irresistible lure to the people of the universe. Its population has steadily grown. In 1890 there were but 6,974 persons residing there. Today that number has increased to 15,000.

Work of the Chamber of Commerce



UNTIRING efforts of the Independence Chamber of Commerce are credited with moving Independence from the town class into the category of real cities. No effort is spared by this commercial organization to place before the world the advantages of Independence as a manufacturing center and Mecca of trade. Six years ago the Independence Chamber of Commerce sprang into being. From that time there has been a concerted effort to bring "big business" to the city.

Whether or not the effort bore fruit may be determined by a trip through the district.

Within the limits of twelve square miles, which comprise the Independence district, are twenty-three industries with an annual payroll estimated by Lawrence D. Jones, secretary of the Independence Chamber of Commerce, to be in excess of \$2,500,000.

Chief among these is the mammoth refinery of the Standard Oil

Baptist Church, Independence.



First Presbyterian Church, Independence.



Company, which is located three miles north of Independence. A tract of 225 acres is literally covered with huge tanks, monstrous refining apparatus, giant smokestacks and buildings, through which is a complicated network of railroad tracks where countless tank cars move about preparatory to going to the four points of the compass laden with oil refined in the Independence district.

More than 800 men are said to be employed at this refinery. The annual payroll here alone is estimated to be in excess of \$1,300,000.

Within walking distance from the heart of the downtown section of Independence are twenty-two other industrial projects, the products of which are nationally known.

The Missouri Portland Cement Company operates a gigantic plant which gives employment to many persons.

Among the other industrial concerns that have erected factories and cast their commercial destinies with the municipal future of Independence are the Good Luck Cereal Mills, Martin Chemical Company, Independence Ice and Creamery Company, Slaughter Dairy Company, Gleaner Manufacturing Company, May Grain Company, Waggoner-Gates Milling Company, Jackson County Light, Heat and Power Company, National Aluminum and Brass Foundry, Morgan Foundry Company, Friderichsen Floor and Wall Tile Company, Independence Stove and Furnace Company, Herald Publishing House, Zion Printing and Publishing Company, Stewart Planing Mill, Barnhardt Planing Company, Burnham and Root Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Overalls, and the Washclean Manufacturing Company.

An unlimited supply of gas is available for Independence residents at all times. The industries within the limits of the city, as well as the many homes using gas for cooking and heating purposes, are supplied with the commodity by the Jackson County Light, Heat and Power Company.

Goods manufactured in Independence are shipped into practically every state in the country. Five of the twenty-three manufacturing concerns in the Independence district have an annual production of \$2,750,000.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of flour is manufactured each year in Independence mills. Fifteen states and several foreign countries receive this product.

Indications of Prosperity



INDUSTRIAL plants have brought wealth into Independence—wealth that is not hoarded away and removed from circulation. The six banks of the city, with a capitalization of \$500,000, have deposits exceeding \$4,000,000.

The wealth of Independence is \$400 per capita, which is four times greater than the per capita wealth of the United States taken as a whole. Although millions of dollars are being circulated through the banks, the residents of Independence readily loosen their purse strings when civic improvements are sought.

A memorial building costing \$150,000 soon will be completed, as will a new Christian church, which is being built at a cost of \$150,000.

More than thirty-five miles of paved streets make automobile driving in Independence a pleasure. It is estimated that more than 1,200 motor vehicles are owned by Independence residents.

With the Chamber of Commerce ever on the trail of new industries, many of which now are in the offing, heads of the municipal government found it necessary to prepare for an even larger growth than that which has marked Independence in the past.

The streets, avenues and boulevards were adequate. Choice building sites could be obtained. Schools and churches abounded. Downtown were stores where milady could dress herself from head to foot in fine raiment. Independence had everything needed for a big city, including a modern fire and police department.



An Independence landmark, the Waggoner estate.

But in the event of a fire, could Independence cope with a conflagration? Were its many industries wholly safe from destruction by flames? They were. But Independence gazed farther into the future. Planning ahead for a Greater Independence bore fruit. Today there is a \$200,000 unit functioning in connection with the regular waterworks. Work was but recently completed.

The New Waterworks System



HE expenditure of \$200,000 resulted in a reservoir with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of water, pump station, 15,000 feet of sixteen-inch water mains and 5,000 feet of connecting pipe. Connection has been made with the mains of Kansas City, making it possible for Independence to store hundreds of thousands of gallons of water for emergency use. The pipe line was installed at a cost of \$80,000.

Water is brought from Kansas City by gravity and is pumped from the giant reservoir to a standpipe on North Main Street. The new unit has tripled the city's water supply.

The city was recently highly complimented on its fire department by M. I. Parker, a member of the Missouri Inspection Bureau. D. A. Kincade heads the fire department, which Independence residents believe is capable of coping with any emergency.

Through the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Rev. John M. Alexander is president, Independence bids fair to have a modern hotel. A survey now is being made by persons who have taken cognizance of the need of a modern apartment hotel as well as a hostelry catering to those who desire but a single room.

Many homes in Independence have been converted into hostelries. There are a number of smaller hotels in the downtown section. But the advent of the tourists, who come to Independence in large numbers each year, has made the erection of a large central hotel almost imperative.

Within a year Independence will celebrate its hundredth anniversary. The celebration is expected to draw untold thousands to the city.

Historical Background of the City



ISTORICALLY, Independence proves an almost irresistible lure to tourists. The oldest courthouse west of the Mississippi River still stands at Independence and now is used as headquarters for the Community Welfare League. Samuel Shepherd, a slave, hewed the logs, from which the building was set up at a cost of \$150 in 1827. Two courthouses have since been built, the first in 1850, the second in 1880. Both are now in use.

When Kansas City was but a wilderness, Independence was gaining recognition commercially. In 1831 a government customs house was located in Independence, which soon proved a post of importance on the Santa Fe Trail.

Several conflicts of the Civil War were staged within what now are the limits of Independence. In 1861 a detachment of Union cavalry raided it. In 1862 Union troops took occupancy. The same year it was taken by the Confederates, who took as hostage 350 prisoners.

Independence was designated as the seat of justice for Jackson County on March 21, 1827. It now has the distinction of being the only county seat in Missouri that has macadamized roads leading to it from all directions and connecting with all other towns in the county.

No bank failure has ever marred the record of Independence. The city has had banks since 1857, which was prior to the establishment of the first bank in Kansas City.

A committee headed by B. M. Houchens is planning for a bigger and better tourist camp, on which will be a shelter house costing \$1,000. The Latter Day Saints first started a tourist camp two years ago, it being located on the campus. Last year the camp was maintained jointly by the religious organization and the municipality. The Chamber of Commerce is actively pushing the plan to erect a shelter house.

Launched six years ago, the Independence Chamber of Commerce now has an active membership of 300 of the city's representative citizens. Much of the growth of the city during the past six years was incident to the activities of the organization. Rev. Alexander, head of the Chamber, is ably assisted by Kenneth V. Bostian and Stanley E. Gregg, vice-presidents; N. D. Jackson, treasurer; Lawrence H. Jones, secretary, and a board of directors consisting of Robert W. Barr, R. R. Choplin, Robert L. Hood, Nephi May, Fleming Pendleton, Allen E. Qurollo, Frank W. Rucker, Eugene B. Street and Arthur L. Wilson.

Administrative Officers

Directing the city's destinies from the standpoint of a municipality is Roger T. Sermon, elected mayor for the 1925-26 term. Councilmen for the first ward are B. M. Houchens and W. Logan Jones. In the second ward Thomas R. Chandler and J. Renick Jones officiate in this capacity. Third ward councilmen are I. R. Lynch and Earl R. Humphrey. Councilmen for the fourth ward are Herman H. Davis and Richard J. Lambert. Other municipal government officials are: James S. Craig, city clerk; John F. Thice, city counsellor; Robert H. Jones, city engineer; Ralph De Pugh, city collector; William Campbell, street commissioner; J. M. Linson, superintendent of sewers; Dr. H. A. Schroeder, city physician; John S. Cogswell, police chief, and D. A. Kincade, fire chief.

The offices of the city government are housed in a modern two-story brick city hall.

Fraternal life has always been prominent in Independence, making that city equally prominent in the state from a fraternal standpoint. The third lodge in the state was organized there in 1871 by the Knights of Pythias. The Masons organized there in 1841. Chosen Friends Lodge, Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1847.

From that beginning many fraternal orders, clubs and organizations have gained a foothold in Independence. Among the organizations prominent in the life of Independence residents are the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Spanish-American War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.; Boy Scouts, Daughters of the American

Revolution, Chamber of Commerce, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Community Welfare League, W. C. T. U., Parent-Teacher Council, Dramatic Club, Independence Music Club, Mary Paxton Study Class, Laurel Club, Saturday Club, Needle Work Guild, Camp Fire Girls, Ajax Club, Jackson County Farm Bureau, Ministerial Alliance, Holy Name Society, St. Mary's Guild, and War Mothers. In addition to these there are a number of Masonic organizations and others.

LEEDS

Many Industries Give Leeds the Aspect of a Big City

LOCATION OF 13 GREENHOUSES



—By a Journal-Post Staff Artist.

The Leeds industrial district, shown in this map, is the location of thirteen greenhouses, a large tie-treating plant and a big wood-working plant manufacturing wooden parts for motor cars and is the proposed location of the second largest steel mill west of Chicago. The course of the Blue River through the district and lines of four railroads serving the area are indicated in the map.



ALTHOUGH within the corporate limits of Kansas City, Leeds is virtually a municipality within a municipality. Leeds has many manufacturing plants and is the location of thirteen greenhouses, from whence comes approximately ninety per cent of all the homegrown cut flowers used in Kansas City. It is estimated that approximately 4,500,000 cut flowers are produced annually there.

Plans now are under way for the construction of a steel mill which will be the second largest plant west of Chicago. The new plant will have a maximum capacity of 250,000 tons yearly. Its advent will materially enlarge the resident population of Leeds, which now is placed at 8,000 persons.

With wide trafficways and boulevards leading from the heart of the downtown section of Kansas City, served by four railroads, in addition to facilities made possible by the street railway company, Leeds is an admirable location for the home of the man whose employment is in Kansas City. It is within less than forty minutes of the downtown section of Kansas City. The result is many substantial homes, presided over by representative Kansas Citizens, as well as Leeds residents who are connected with one or more of the many industries functioning in the district.

In addition to the thirteen greenhouses, Leeds boasts of a railroad tie-treating plant, which has an output of more than 100,000 ties a month; three rock quarries, a woodworking plant, in which wooden parts for automobiles are manufactured; a coal, grain and mill feed concern; a concrete products company, two ice plants and a lumber concern.

These, in addition to many retail stores and other commercial concerns, create lucrative employment for many persons. The district also is the location of a branch of the Kansas City Telephone Company, the Blue Valley Bank, police station, fire station, two churches and a post-office. Modern improvements similar to those enjoyed within the heart of Kansas City have been installed in Leeds.

A Greenhouse Centre



EAF lettuce is the specialty of nine greenhouses functioning in Leeds. More than one hundred persons are employed in the hothouses. The Howe and Renick greenhouses, with 70,000 square feet of space, are the largest in the district. The rose production here this year will run close to the million mark, it has been estimated. During the winter months it takes more than twenty-five carloads of coal to heat the glass enclosed houses.

Vegetables are the specialty of Brauning Bros., who own one of the larger greenhouses in the district. Flowers are raised extensively in the Lewis Greenhouse and greenhouses operated by the Leeds Floral Company and the Barns and Nichols concern.

With the establishment of the proposed steel mill employment will be available for four hundred additional persons in Leeds. The mill will comprise the plant at Lorain, Ohio, near Cleveland, which collapsed financially following the postwar period of deflation. It was known as the Cromwell Steel Company. Its properties are said to be valued at \$3,000,000. The present corporation is headed by J. W. Dana. Two hundred freight cars will be used to transport the monstrous steel mill to the Leeds district.

Foundations for the plant now are being laid on a one-fifth section of a 250-acre tract which Mr. Dana purchased a year and a half ago. The remainder of the tract will be devoted to the use of kindred steel manufacturing plants, with the exception of a tract to be converted into homesites.

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 during the first year of the plant's operation now is planned. It is estimated that the plant will get under way within six months. Workmen now are engaged in dismantling the mills preparatory to removal to the Leeds district.

Leeds has its commercial organization, which is composed of representatives from the various industries within its bounds. The Leeds Improvement Association is headed by A. K. Gibbon. Its secretary is Grover Renick.



A street scene in Lees Summit, showing a section of the business district. Lees Summit is the third largest town in Jackson County.

LEES SUMMIT

Aptly Termed "The Prettiest Town in Jackson County"



LEES SUMMIT, one of Jackson County's principal towns, has a population of 2,000 persons. The slogan, "The Prettiest Town in Jackson County," aptly applies to Lees Summit. Near the depot, a monstrous sign tells the world about it. And one has but to remain in the town for a short time to become convinced of the truth of the statement. The city of Lees Summit was incorporated on December 3, 1877. Prior to that date, the town had existed without the guiding hand of a mayor and board of aldermen. With incorporation came plans for a bigger and better Lees Summit. Today Lees Summit has electric lights, supplied by the West Missouri Power Company. Since 1915 it has had city water. Recently a sanitary sewer system covering the entire city was installed.

Baptist Church, Lees Summit.



Presbyterian Church, Lees Summit.





Typical scene in Lees Summit residence section.



Street scene, showing residences in Lees Summit.



The Town Beautiful



HE spireas and hydrangas make summers in Lees Summit most beautiful. The well kept lawns and flowers have transformed the town into a fairyland of foliage and blossoms. The slogan, "The Most Beautiful Town in Jackson County," is no idle boast as anyone who has visited Lees Summit in the summertime, will testify. S. E. Hunt is mayor of Lees Summit. Aldermen are J. F. Stephenson, C. W. Childers, J. R. Sechrist and T. P. Gunn. Lee Garvin is city clerk.

Business men have been able to visualize the future of Lees Summit. The result is that within the limits of the town are nearly one hundred business establishments, oldest of which is the Browning Dry Goods Company, which occupies a building opening on two streets. The Jones Lumber Company, which operates many yards, has headquarters in the town. Two other lumber companies also function there.

Lees Summit is said to be the highest point between Leavenworth, Kansas, and St. Louis. It was first named Strother, after the father of Sam Strother. Later the name was changed to Lees Summit, which has since been officially recognized. At one time most of the site of the present town was owned by William B. Howard, father of R. M. Howard, who is president of the Bank of Lees Summit, one of the town's three financial institutions. The Bank of Lees Summit, first organized in 1884, growing from a private bank that was organized in 1869 by W. H. Coburn and J. N. Hargis, now occupies sumptuous quarters in its own building and is the oldest bank in the town. This bank is capitalized at \$30,000 and has a surplus of \$32,500. The Farmers Trust Company is capitalized at \$50,000 and has a \$10,000 surplus. The Citizens Bank, another of the town's strong financial institutions, is capitalized at \$30,000 and has a surplus of \$20,000.

Scene in City Park, Lees Summit, for forty-two years site of the Jackson County Fair.





Recently completed \$100,000 high school, Lees Summit.

The Triangle Club



HE Triangle Club, a representative body of sixty business men, has done considerable to put Lees Summit on its present basis. Earl Reed, president, heads a body of men that have placed the future of Lees Summit above personal gain and work untiringly to bring about the continued growth of the town. W. W. Browning is secretary of the organization, whose meetings have drawn capacity attendance since the club was started two years ago.

Shaded by rows of massive trees, lining both sides of wide, well kept streets, are beautiful homes, which always bring remarks of amazement from visitors to Lees Summit. The town's schools are on a par with the residences.

City Park, Lees Summit.



Winter scene in City Park, Lees Summit.



The School System



AS A RESULT of a recent bond issue of \$100,000, the boys and girls of the town now attend one of the most modern high schools in the entire state. The Lees Summit high school building was completed last year at a cost of more than \$95,000 and now has an enrollment of 176 students. In addition to the regular subjects, students at the high school are given vocational-agricultural training, home economics training, manual training and teacher training, according to H. McMillan, superintendent of public education. O. R. Curnett is principal of the high school.

The Lees Summit ward school, another modern educational institution, now has an enrollment of 347 students. Mrs. Margaret Black and Anderson Long are the principals.

Religious education has not been overlooked in Lees Summit. Within the limits of the town are churches conducted by the Baptists, Episcopalians, Latter Day Saints, Christians, Methodists and Methodists South, Presbyterian, Christian Science, and Catholics.

A hospital wherein the poor receive equal attention with the wealthy is maintained by Dr. T. J. Ragsdale.

Lees Summit recently received national publicity as the result of an address of Ben Turoff, who told of the merits of the town while standing

Public school in Lees Summit.





Methodist Church. Lees Summit.



A young Jersey cow from the Cedarcroft herd.

before the microphone of a powerful radio of the Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City. Mr. Turoff, Bruce Payne, Harry Shartle and Miss Eula Ellitt had been giving entertainments over the radio.

At the conclusion of a recent concert Mr. Turoff informed the world at large that Lees Summit is on State Highway No. 12, which connects Kansas City and St. Louis; that a new concrete highway, now under construction, will shorten the distance between Kansas City and Lees Summit to about twelve miles; that the road will pass the Unity Farm, located two miles north of the town, and that the Lees Summit dairy territory has a daily output of more than 14,000 gallons of milk per day.

In some places sixteen feet deep and covering an area of fifteen acres is the lake recently built by Fred Harris on state highway No. 12, eight miles east of Lees Summit.





Business street in Levasy.

LEVASY

Progress Is the Watchword of Citizens of Levasy



\$25,000 school building, two general stores, one of which is operated in connection with a hotel and cafe; a grain elevator, hardware store and lumber yard. Picture these buildings surrounded by a number of comfortable dwellings and you have Levasy, a town of 150 population located on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and State Highway No. 20.

Into this picture place a red brick bank, which is just around the corner on the main street. Credit this bank with resources of more than \$102,000, and you have an idea of the prosperity of the town.

This new modern school building in Levasy is one of Jackson County's best rural buildings devoted to learning.



Evangelical Church, Levasy.





LEVASY was established about forty years ago at a point twenty-eight miles east of Kansas City on a narrow gauge railroad which ran from Kansas City to Lexington. This road has been replaced by the modern equipment of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which offers the many farmer in the vicinity adequate shipping facilities for the varied products grown in the district.

L. C. Winters is mayor of Levasy. Councilmen are E. F. Borgman, William Stoenner, John Schroer and John Schuster. With these men, as with those who support them, Levasy comes first.

Evidence of the progressive spirit which pervades Levasy is shown in its school, which was built in 1923 at a cost of \$25,000. In addition to offering a primary course, the school embodies a complete high school course of training. Miss Margaret Michel is principal and assists the school's three teachers in the classrooms. Edwin F. Borgman, who is treasurer of the city council and an official of the bank, is president of the Levasy School Board. H. C. Gansman is treasurer. Other members are T. W. F. Dieckman, Julius Welter, William H. Borgman, R. B. Cook and H. A. Meinershager, who also is postmaster and proprietor of a store. The school in Levasy is such as to cause many students from outside of the town to take advantage of its facilities for both grammar school and higher education.

Levasy has a Baptist and an Evangelical church, both of which are well attended.

The Bank of Levasy was established in 1907 and now has a paid in capital stock of \$10,000 and a surplus fund of \$5,000 and deposits exceeding \$85,000. S. H. Stock is president, Julius Welter vice-president and Edwin F. Borgman cashier. Other directors are Henry Stock and H. C. Gausmann.



Levasy has streets lined with well-kept homes.





Little Blue, a fertile valley, is one of the county's rich farming spots.

LITTLE BLUE

Picturesque Hamlet Nestles in Fertile Valley



NESTLING away in a fertile valley, surrounded by rolling hills, is Little Blue, one of the most picturesque towns of Jackson County.

In the strict sense of the word, Little Blue is not a town, but a hamlet. But it is home for many of the county's wealthiest citizens, owners of prize herds and model dairy farms.

Approximately seventy-five persons live within the limits of Little Blue, according to a calculation made by W. F. Bell, who operates one of the three dairy farms located within the town.

Most of the vast acreage surrounding the town is owned by W. B. Frey, whose Lakeside Farm is the pride of the county. The town's only business houses are operated by E. G. O'Flaherty, who officiates as postmaster, garageman and storekeeper.

Paved highway entering Little Blue.



The three dairies at Little Blue have a daily output of more than 1,000 quarts of milk, most of which is rushed to Kansas City, where it is ever in demand.

Although the population of Little Blue is comparatively small, the Sunday School attendance is heavy. As many as one hundred persons have been in attendance at the weekly sessions of the Baptist Sunday School. The Baptist church is but a short distance from the heart of the town.

Like other Jackson County towns, Little Blue has electricity, which comes from Pleasant Hill. All of the houses are wired for lights.

LONE JACK

In Fertile Farming Territory Lone Jack Thrives



LONE JACK, a town wherein many clashes took place during the Civil War, is the first Jackson County town through which tourists pass when motoring on State Highway No. 12 from St. Louis to Kansas City. The majority of them do not merely pass through Lone Jack—they pause awhile.

And, judging from the number of flourishing home-like hotels, these tourists remain overnight that they might see the beauty of Jackson County in the early morning light.

Located on a well traveled highway, Lone Jack gets considerable tourist trade. The two garages and all of the general stores have gasoline pumps and deal in lubricating oils and accessories. And, despite the fact that the population of Lone Jack is less than 150, the stores do a thriving business. Lone Jack was established before Kansas City was on the map. Standing on either side of its main business street are houses that were built before the Civil War.

But Lone Jack does not depend upon tourist trade. Extending on all sides of the town are farms and dairies whose fame has penetrated far from Jackson County. The wealth of these is attested in the Bank of Lone Jack, an institution that would be a credit to a town many times the size of Lone Jack.

This institution has a capital and surplus of \$20,000 and its books show deposits that many a larger institution might envy. James R. Burns is president of the bank. Elmer C. Cave is vice-president. A. L. Cave is cashier.

The educational facilities of the town are among the foremost in Jackson County. Boys and girls living in Lone Jack and vicinity attend a district school which teaches grammar school subjects in addition to offering a complete high school course.

One of the modern type school buildings in Jackson County, located at Lone Jack.





Business street in Marlborough, a community center bordering Kansas City on the south.

MARLBOROUGH

Building Activity Evidences Growth of Kansas City's Neighbor



As it immediately adjoins the southern extremity of Kansas City, Marlborough must continue its municipal existence without the guiding hand of a mayor. It is too close to Kansas City to incorporate.

Although Kansas City street cars invade it and hundreds of Kansas City automobiles travel over its paved streets daily, Marlborough is a town to itself.

On its main street is found everything to make a complete township. If a resident desires a fresh loaf of bread, a new spring creation or a late model automobile, he has but to go downtown to get it.

City water and lights have entered Marlborough. Although sanitary sewers have not been installed, the town is rated as clean and sanitary as any of the bustling towns and communities that dot Jackson County.

The drone of saws and the staccato reports of hammers are heard on all sides. Modern homes make their appearance almost overnight. New stores are crowding each other for space on the main business street. Many new sub-divisions and additions are being opened on the outskirts of this town of 3,500 souls, that new residents who seek to escape the bustle and confusion of Kansas City might find a suburban retreat and

at the same time be within commuting distance of their places of business in Kansas City.

The bankers of Marlborough are doing their share to give the main street of the town the appearance of a budding metropolis. On either side of the ornate entrance of the Marlborough State Bank store buildings are being erected. The two structures are patterned along the same architectural lines as is the bank. H. H. Findley is president of the bank.

During the past six months twenty new homes have been constructed within the limits of Marlborough. None of them are the temporary houses commonly associated with suburban building. All are attractive, substantial homes. The expenditure of more than \$80,000 was necessary to make these homes possible.

Religious and Educational Life



MARLBOROUGH residents show the same interest in the religious and educational phases of life as they do business activities. When a new church is needed in the town the people see that it becomes a reality in short order. Four edifices have been constructed as the result of this attitude of the residents. Baptists, Catholics, Presbyterians and members of the Christian faith have churches in Marlborough.

Rev. Harrison Rainwater, pastor of the Marlborough Baptist Church, set an example in building activities. When carpenters, lathers, brick masons and laborers began the work of constructing the new Baptist church, Rev. Rainwater shed his ministerial garb, clad himself in overalls and went to work. The result was that the building was ready for the congregation just that much sooner. And some of the expense incidental to its construction was eliminated. For the pastor took the place that would have been occupied by a high salaried construction expert.

Although a modern brick school with eight primary grades has been within reach of Marlborough children for years, residents of the school district in which the town is located were not satisfied. They wanted a better and larger educational institution which would make it unnecessary for high school students to trudge to the Ruskin High School, a distance of several miles.

The result was a bond issue floated in Center School District 58. Now the finishing touches are being placed on an \$80,000 school, which adjoins the old structure. The new school is so located as to be almost within a stone's throw of the most remote residences in both Marlborough and Dodson.

Standing on the main street of Marlborough one has but to gaze south to get the impression of being in a town far removed from the bustle and confusion of a big city. Self-reliance is depicted on every hand. Kansas City—it's but the northern neighbor of Marlborough.

With its busy main street, its schools, churches and its various civic interests, Marlborough is but forty minutes from the heart of Kansas City—if one rides a street car.



Street scene, Martin City.

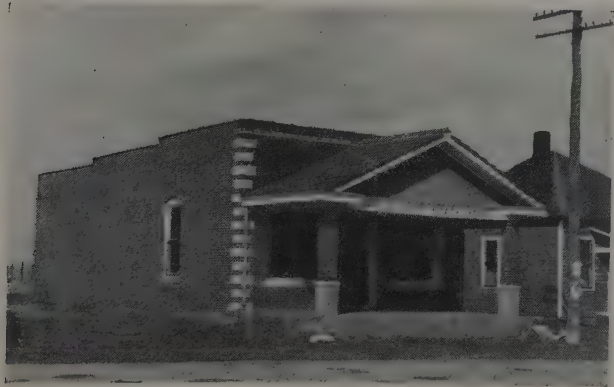
MARTIN CITY

A Spirit of Progress Pervades This Bustling Town



MARTIN CITY, a Jackson County town of 250 inhabitants, located fifteen miles south of Kansas City, is among the smaller of the county's towns. The populace of Martin City is progressive and wide awake. Alive to the possibilities of growth as the result of tourist trade, residents of the town are planning to widen the main thoroughfare, that it might be part of the Kansas City-Joplin highway, over which countless tourists motor during the summer months. The proposal was recently discussed at a mass meeting of the citizens.

Martin City State Bank.



Methodist Church, Martin City.



Martin City has its bank, a strong financial institution; a brick school and a modern church, sponsored by the Methodists. The men have a gun club, which stages frequent rifle matches. The younger element has a crack basketball team, which competes with other towns in the vicinity. Roger Holmes is president of the gun club. Its secretary is Frank Lawson. Orville Nicholson is the coach who taught members of the basketball team the art of defeating opponents.

The Martin City postoffice occupies a separate building and is presided over by Mrs. Nellie Vaughn.

Eighty Martin City students attend classes at the school. The institution has two teachers and is housed in a two-story brick building.

The Martin City State Bank, of which B. F. Brainard is president, has assets in excess of \$59,000. A lumber and a coal company are among the commercial establishments in the town.

Public school, Martin City.





A street scene in Oak Grove, one of the county's busy rural communities.

OAK GROVE

Business Flourishes in This Bustling Municipality



THIRTY miles east of Kansas City, on the extreme eastern edge of Jackson County, is Oak Grove, a bustling town of 1,100 population. With its main street lined with business houses for a distance of two blocks and others on two intersecting streets, Oak Grove gives a visitor the impression of being considerably larger than the census would lead one to believe.

Furthering this impression is the \$15,000 home of the American Legion and a \$35,000 high school. With its twenty-one members, the Richard Wade Kelly Post, No. 380, American Legion, is one of the liveliest in the country. M. G. Ewing is post commander. Other officers who have done their bit to put the post "on the map" are Luther Brown, vice-commander; V. W. Perry, finance officer; Z. O. Webb, adjutant, and Charles Peterson, sergeant-at-arms.

American Legion Hall, Oak Grove.



Public school, Oak Grove.





Methodist Church, Oak Grove.



M. E. Church, South, Oak Grove.

The Oak Grove Public School holds sessions in a building that compares with the best. C. H. Killion, principal, heads a staff of eight teachers, under whose care are 235 students, of which ninety-six are taking the high school course of four years. The Oak Grove school board consists of Tom Gray, Ezra Williams, Dr. E. E. Perry, Oscar Bedsaul and John Sisson.

The hub of a rich farming country, Oak Grove is a buying center for a large number of prosperous farmers, as is evidenced by the crowds in the many retail establishments. The town has more than a score of mercantile establishments in addition to an ice plant, lumber yard and grain elevator. It also supports two banks, the Bank of Oak Grove and the Commercial Bank of Oak Grove. The combined resources exceed \$500,000. J. M. Guy is president of the Bank of Oak Grove. Other officers are C. B. Shrock, vice-president; L. C. Peerson, cashier, and A. D. Shrock, assistant cashier. At the Bank of Oak Grove F. M. Frick is president, J. C. Guy, vice-president, and T. C. Mabry, cashier.

Residence street, Oak Grove.



B. W. Colvin is mayor of the town. Aldermen now serving are Lester Kontz, S. A. Peck, Edward Lawson and Steve McQuery. The assessed valuation of property within the corporate limits of the town is placed at \$900,000.

Although thirty miles from Kansas City, Oak Grove is within easy commuting distance, State Highway No. 2 making it possible for motorists to drive on a paved road the entire distance to Kansas City, and the main line of the Chicago and Alton Railroad being available for those who desire a speedier trip.

The result is that many Kansas Citians who would escape the noises of the city have homes in Oak Grove and its vicinity. Like the residences, Oak Grove churches are ornate buildings. The town supports two Methodist churches, one Baptist and one Christian church.

RAYTOWN

Commercial Club Promotes Raytown's Rapid Growth



RAYTOWN, with its 450 progressive citizens, is growing rapidly. It has a commercial club, whose members are constantly alive to the future possibilities of the town. And, as a result of their own belief, it is not difficult for them to imbue with enthusiasm those who visit their bustling town.

The Raytown Commercial Club is but a year old. Its president, George W. Cassell, heads as live an aggregation of men as is to be found on the roster of any club of like character. E. M. Huffman, secretary, experiences no difficulty in getting the membership to meetings. They are there long before the scheduled time, filled with enthusiasm. The directors of the club are W. F. Muir, Homer Linger and Andrew Smith.

Located on the Blue Ridge Boulevard and the Raytown-Lees Summit Highway, both of which are paved, Raytown is host to many tourists each season. It has much to attract tourists. Within the limits of the town is a race horse training course, on which the thoroughbred animals of Frank Niles are given their initial workouts. A poultry school and many model dairy farms on the outskirts of the town also prove attractions to the city dweller.

The intersection of Blue Ridge Boulevard, the Jefferson Highway and the Ganzer Road marks the center of activity of Raytown.





Christian Church in Raytown.



Bank of Raytown.

Its location eight miles southeast of the Kansas City postoffice, makes it possible for Raytown to have city water. Electric lights also have been installed in the homes and business houses of the town.

Recent Building Activity



WHEN people of Raytown began using the term "Little Miami of Jackson County," to describe their town, they did not do it as a means of luring new residents. Four real estate offices, almost as busily engaged as the offices in Florida, and nine contracting builders, all of whom are literally "snowed under" with work, brought about the use of the term. One contractor in the town is said to be figuring on twenty-four residents. The Ford agency, headed by Luther Robinson and R. L. Lewis, plans to move into its own \$30,000 building. The town now has seven filling stations and four automobile agencies, all dealing in standard machines. In addition there are five groceries, two hardware stores, three lumber yards and four confectioneries.

Members of the Baptist, Christian and Methodist churches maintain edifices in Raytown.

The Raytown Bank, of which L. M. DeHoney is president, has deposits in excess of \$175,000. The capital and surplus aggregates \$30,060. Andrew Smith is cashier of the institution.

Every school facility is at the disposal of the youth of Raytown. More than 100 students now attend the Central High School, a first class institution in which the entire four-year high school course is available. The Raytown ward school has eight primary grades. Plans now are under way to construct a high school costing \$85,000.

Raytown is on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis. In addition there are three motor stage lines making connection with Kansas City.

Methodist Church, Raytown.



*A good dairyman loves his cows.
Jersey cow on the Cedarcroft Farms.*



SANTA FE

Tiny Hamlet Traces History Far Back



OTORISTS traveling between Dallas and Martin City pass through a tiny hamlet, which appears around a bend in the road, then is hidden from sight a moment later by another curve.

The village of Santa Fe was established years ago by Dick Holmes, who as a young man, wielded saw and hammer that newcomers to the then flourishing town might find places of abode. Today Mr. Holmes sits in his tiny cabin, through the door of which he commands a view of the entire village.

The Santa Fe trail passes through this tiny hamlet, which bears its name.

HISTORIC SIBLEY

This Town Marks Site of Fort Established in 1808



OLDER by many years than most towns in Jackson County, Sibley, a village northeast of Kansas City on the Missouri River, is one of the smallest. From a bustling town that bore the distinction of being the only shipping point west of Lexington, Sibley has had heavy toll taken of its industries in years past until today it is but a village. But Sibley, like the other towns in the county, is surrounded by productive farms, both in Jackson County and across the river in Ray County. Its people, while few in numbers, are prosperous and contented. Many of the older residents can vividly recall incidents that the younger generation reads of in histories.

Sibley was built around Fort Osage, a government fort and factory established in 1808 on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River. Around the fort was a tract of land six miles square on which settlers were allowed to locate that they might grow supplies for the soldiers.

Gen. George C. Sibley, of St. Charles, became agent in 1818, which position he held until the fort was abandoned in 1825. One of the

Scene on the Missouri River showing the Santa Fe railroad bridge at Sibley, in the northeast corner of the county.





Business section of Sibley, one of the oldest towns in Jackson County, which is located on a bluff overlooking Missouri River in the northeast corner of the county.

first houses in Sibley was built by Gen. Sibley. The second house was erected in 1822 by Abraham McClellan.

Old Fort Sibley was built about one mile north of the present site of the town, overlooking the river at a bend. The fort consisted of a stockade covering a space ten by eight rods and surrounded by a ditch and stockade. Portions of the ditch are yet in evidence. The site of the fort has been marked by a monument erected in 1909 by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Missouri.

During the Civil War most of the town was burned by Federal soldiers who figured it was a stronghold of opposing forces because "bushwhackers" fired upon them as they moved along the river. At that time there were no less than fifty houses in the town. More than thirty-six went up in smoke.

Youngsters of the village attend a school, modern in every detail. Several stores and an implement and hardware store cater to the wants of the residents.

Sibley folks do not live in the past. While the ancestors of many were among the early settlers, the men and women of Sibley do not spend their time discussing history. They take advantage of the offerings of the soil—the result of which are the productive farms which surround the town on three sides.

SUGAR CREEK

Modern Buildings Mark Sugar Creek's Commercial Section



TOWN imbued with ideas that cause cities to attain the metropolitan class is Sugar Creek, a Jackson County town that is hemmed in on two sides by the properties of the Standard Oil Company.

Sugar Creek has city water, gas, electricity and a sewage disposal system. And soon it will be the possessor of a modern city hall, built at an approximate cost of \$10,000. The structure will be ready for occupancy within a short while.

On a hill overlooking the town and the refinery in the background is a school of which Sugar Creek residents are justly proud.

Sugar Creek has the distinction of being one of the oldest towns in Jackson County.

Two thousand persons are regular residents of the town. Eight hundred persons are employed by the Standard Oil Company. Of this number about two hundred live in Sugar Creek.

City Administration

The superintendent of the monstrous refinery, the stacks of which

seem to overthrow the town, also is mayor. When Sugar Creek was incorporated five years ago the people elected H. A. Boehmer mayor. He now is serving his third term. Four aldermen comprise the governing board of the town. The are J. C. Farrand, Fred Dickey, T. Turner and William Hadley.

The city hall, which now is completed with the exception of interior decorating, was built with funds obtained through a municipal bond issue.

Several modern brick buildings dot the downtown section of Sugar Creek. One is occupied by the State Bank of Sugar Creek, a twelve-year-old financial institution capitalized at \$20,000 and having a surplus of \$10,000. Prior to 1914 Sugar Creek was without a banking house. D. A. Randall is president of the town's financial institution. G. R. Buckley is vice-president. John Cain holds the post of cashier. The bank is housed in a two-story brick structure.

A steam laundry is being installed in the town and soon will be in operation. Sugar Creek enjoys a unique distinction among municipalities. Let C. G. Mackie, the city marshal, tell about it.

"We have no jail here. Don't need one. No, we are not going to have one in the new city hall. They're unnecessary here. Once upon a time Sugar Creek was a wild place. But those days are gone forever and its residents are all law-abiding folk."

The townsmen support a community church, a Greek Orthodox church and a new Catholic church.

Educational Facilities

F. W. Buckmiller, president of the board of education, ably assisted by representative Sugar Creek citizens, has perfected an educational organization unrivaled even in towns boasting of a greater population.

Two buildings comprise the Sugar Creek primary school. One was constructed in 1906, the other in 1914. Four hundred students are enrolled in the eight grades of the school. The institution has a special music teacher, who devotes her entire time to the subject of music, and

Showing part of Standard Oil refinery at Sugar Creek.





Public school building, Sugar Creek.

another teacher whose specialty is the teaching of physical training, manual training and industrial arts.

A parent-teacher association, headed by Mrs. Carl Smee, brings about co-operation and a better understanding between the parents of the students and their instructors.

Although without a high school, Sugar Creek sees that its youth within high school age have every advantage along that line. Tuition is paid for them by the school board for their attendance at Northeast High School, Kansas City. Transportation costs to this institution from Sugar Creek also are borne by the board of education.

J. M. Sexton is superintendent of the Sugar Creek school. E. E. Frye is the principal teacher in charge. Fourteen teachers preside in the eight grades. J. W. Kelly is secretary of the school board. C. H. Freeman is treasurer. Other active members are Roy Evinger, Charles Hatten and J. S. Van Winkle.

Community entertainment is supplied at the school auditorium every Friday in the form of motion pictures. Nominal admission fees cover the cost of the pictures. The attendance ranges from 350 to 500 persons. The school auditorium comfortably seats 500 persons and is equipped with a stage and appropriate scenery.

Recently Messrs. Frye, Sexton and Bruckmiller formed a young men's social club. Smokers and dances sponsored by the club bring the young men and women of the town together. For the younger boys there is a Boy Scout troop, known as Troop 209. Its organization came about under the auspices of the school. Mr. Frye is scout master.

Business street in Sugar Creek, showing recently constructed city hall on the right and Standard Oil refinery in the background.





Sni-A-Bar Road, state highway, fourteen miles east of Kansas City, looking west from a cliff.

JACKSON COUNTY'S HIGHWAYS

*Well kept, paved highways, leading to the remotest
corners of Jackson County, make motoring
A Real Pleasure*



JACKSON COUNTY has 1,060 miles of public highways, outside the towns. Three hundred and twenty miles are paved, 670 miles are graded and oiled roads and only seventy miles are unimproved highways. The county spends \$1,000,000 annually in building and maintaining its highways. Almost the entire amount is for upkeep of the large system, \$140,000 going for new construction during the year 1925.

Of the paved highway system, ninety miles are marked as state highways and are maintained by the state. Like giant fingers reaching out over the county, these lanes lead to all sections of America. The system of highways under construction in Missouri's \$60,000,000 highway program will place almost every farm in the county on a good road that will carry the farmer to almost any place in the nation over a paved highway.

These highways through the county compose some of the most beautiful drives in the nation. There are 5,000 bridges and culverts in the county built by the county. This fact gives some idea of the winding, picturesque highways. Blue Ridge Boulevard, a fifteen-mile boulevard around the city limits of Kansas City is one of the most beautiful drives in this section. This boulevard was built and is maintained by the county.

Beautiful streams, aged forests and wild flowers make the county's highways in the spring, summer and fall a wonderland of natural splendor. Winter provides its own cloak of beauty and the hundreds of miles of highways are open throughout the year so that a farmer in Jackson County is just as close to his market, his school or his church in the winter as in the spring or any other season of the year.

Work of the County Surveyor



LEO E. KOEHLER is county surveyor and ex-officio county engineer. The funds for the construction and upkeep of the county's roads are paid out of a special road fund. This is raised from a tax of twelve and three-fourths cents on the \$100 valuation. This tax formerly was twenty-five cents. The funds for the road work, however, must be apportioned and the projects approved by the County Court before the work is started by the county engineer:

The highway system of the county is so apportioned that almost every farmer shares in the advantages of an all-year road to his market and the schools and churches for his family. In addition to the roads already constructed in the county, there is a general movement over the county for a big road building program. In the last ten years there have been few miles of hard surfaced roads built with the exception of the work being done in the county by the state. This has been due to the heavy drain on the road fund for the upkeep of the present paved road system.

There has been much criticism of the construction of many sections of the paved highway in the county several years ago under a former court and engineer and much of it will have to be repaved. There are several plans now in existence in the county to bring this about.

Mr. Koehler, advocate of an increased tax and a bond issue for roads in the county, has prepared exhaustive figures on the road conditions here, pointing to the large system in the county and to the need for several million more dollars for repaving and extension.

This tax is paid chiefly in Kansas City, however, the taxpayers out-

Looking east on the Outer Belt, a county road that skirts the county one mile north of the Cass County line. This photo was made at the intersection of the Jefferson Highway.





side Kansas City paying only six per cent of the road costs, and all the roads are built outside Kansas City and the other towns in the county.

Every day, rain or shine, this concrete highway invites you to Blue Springs, Grain Valley and Oak Grove. State Highway No. 2.

The state is maintaining two north and south and two east and west state highways, part of the national highway system, through Jackson County. These traffic arteries will play a larger and larger part in the development of the county, assuring the investor in Jackson County real estate a guarantee of increased property values. The coming of good roads in the county has sent out the suburban areas in a far flung flare about Kansas City, steadily increasing the value of property. It brings the farms of the county into the heart of the city.

In Jackson County, as in every county in America today, there is a highway problem. Every county is demanding more roads to compete with the constantly increasing mileage of hard surfaced highways throughout the United States. Jackson County is one of the most favored counties in America in the recently outlined national system of federal highways. Two of these highways pass through the county in each direction. There are four great national, paved highways that traverse the county, two north and south and two east and west. The motor cars of the nation pass through the county from all four directions.

A New Era in County's Road Building Program



THIS new era of better roads is progressing in the county and, although the county now has a large mileage of paved roads, it is the hope of Mr. Koehler that millions more may be spent upon the roads. The county court has received a suggestion from Mr. Koehler that an agitation for a \$5,000,000 bond issue be started to repave all the hard surfaced highways that were built many years ago and to complete a feeder system of hard surfaced roads to the four great national highways, that are under state maintenance.

The court also has been asked to return the road tax to twenty-five cents on the \$100 valuation. This would double the amount of money now provided and assure the county of a continually growing system of county highways.



Oiled dirt road, showing the condition these roads are kept in by the efforts of the Jackson County Highway Department. This road runs west from the Jefferson Highway one mile north of the Outer Belt road.

Mr. Koehler says that he has found the rural dweller in Jackson County is anxious to bring about these increased taxes for better roads. He explains that the farmer should favor the suggestions he has made to the court in that it is the best investment he can make, the farmer paying six cents on his roads and the taxpayers in Kansas City paying ninety-four cents at the same time. All the highways built from this money are outside Kansas City.

But better highways in the county are just as important to the city as to the farmer, Mr. Koehler points out. It brings the city closer to the farm as well as the farmer closer to the city. Highways are the most important topic in Missouri today and the state and counties are sweeping rapidly toward one of the major highway systems of the nation. It means better satisfied farmers. It is one of the greatest incentives for the much-desired "back to the farm" movement.

Oiled Highways



THE rare beauty and opportunity in the county can best be illustrated by a tour of Jackson County's highways. A farm not more than forty-five minutes from Kansas City over a paved highway that can raise almost any farm product better than any other place can be bought as low as \$100 an acre. Raw and undeveloped land, excellent for raising bees, chickens, hogs and other small farm industries, can be bought as low as \$20 an acre.

The extent of the work that goes on each year in the county for the upkeep of the roads is illustrated by the demand of the county engineer for 4,500,000 gallons of road oil to be placed on the graded roads of the county during 1926. This is an increase over 1925 when a little more than 3,000,000 gallons were used. In 1925 there were 565

miles of roads graded and oiled and 104 miles that were graded but not oiled. Three ten-ton tractors are used on the county's highways, four small tractors, twelve rollers and road machines for each of the forty-five road overseers in the county districts. In his annual report to the county court Mr. Koehler also has asked for more modern machinery for road work.

Jackson County is its own rock producer, the county operating its own quarry from which rock is taken for the highways. There are thousands of tons of rock in the county that is being used for this work, for bridge building and roads. This has proven a great saving and an incentive in the construction of highways recently.

A feature of the Jackson County road system is that all the towns are linked with these good roads. An examination of the map accompanying this story shows the widespread and well-planned highway system that has been developed.

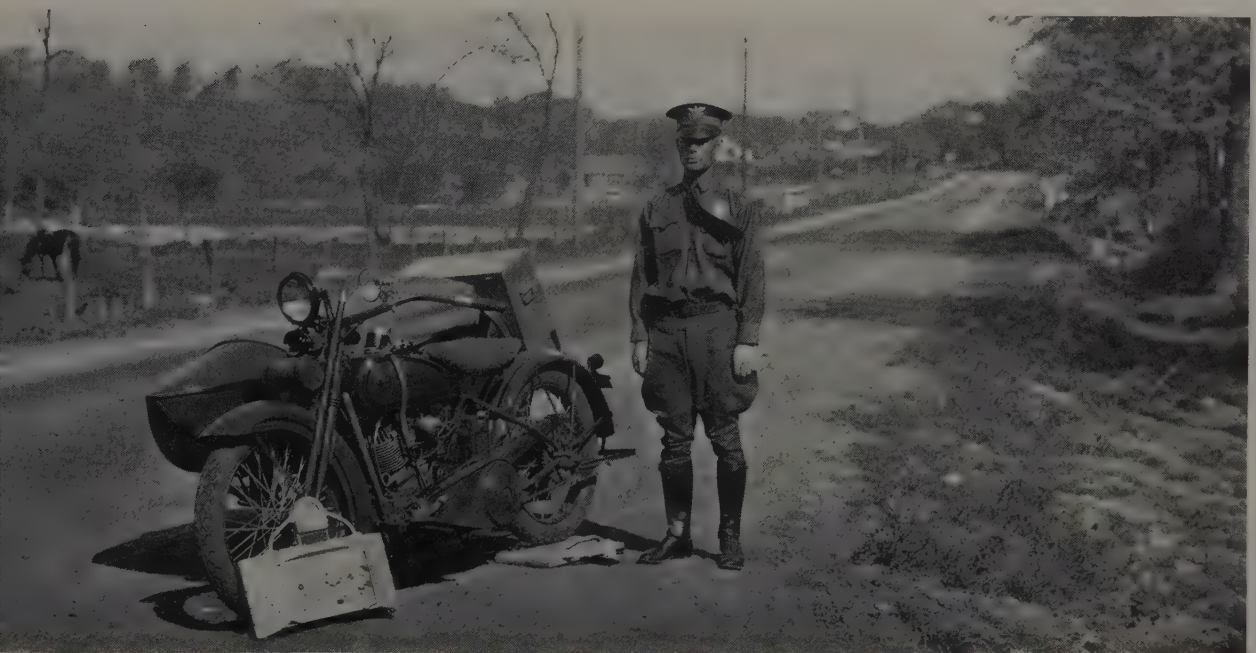
Planning for the Future



HIS county is assured a constantly increasing highway system and it will be only a few years until every road in the county will be hard surfaced. Agitation for more money for the extension of the system is gaining hold everywhere, as it is all over America. Jackson County is the virtual geographical center of the United States. Highways radiate from its beautiful towns and farm homes to every corner of the nation. As the great road building program continues to sweep the nation, the county will become more and more the center of all things. Jackson County is a land of good roads.

Expenditures estimated for the 1926 road work program aggregate \$2,175,200. Ten new paving projects have been outlined by the county

Motorcycle officers, equipped with scales for weighing vehicles, patrol the state highways through Jackson County, ever on the alert for heavily laden trucks that might damage the surface of the road.



surveyor. The estimated cost of this proposed work is \$540,000. Four roads to be rebuilt will necessitate the expenditure of \$325,000. Grading and paving two other roads would cost \$28,000. For grading and bridging new roads the estimate of cost has been set at \$165,000. Resurfacing and repairing rock roads, according to the tentative program outlined, should involve expenditures of \$279,700. The program for regrading and rebuilding earth roads has been outlined at \$18,000.



THESE projects, coupled with many other smaller ones and the purchase of additional machinery similar to that which made possible completion of such an extensive program last year and material for use on the highways and bridges, will bring the total outlined for the year's activities to \$2,175,200. It has been estimated that fifty additional miles of road has to be built every year, due to the many sub-divisions that come into being, resulting in many petitions for new roads, which come before the county court for consideration.

Careful consideration is given to each petition of this character before final action is taken. Whenever a new road is needed and its construction will form a link in the court's chain of road expansion work the petition is granted. But the county takes no interest in paving country lanes, which would necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money to make a highway that would be of use to but one man or family. The needs of the entire county are taken into consideration whenever new highway construction work is planned.

Earth roads in Jackson County have shown a decided improvement during the past year, due in a large measure to the equipment supplied by the county court. The results of the purchase of this equipment have more than justified the outlay, is the opinion of county officials who have made a study of highway construction and maintenance. The cost of this new equipment will be regained within a short time in the money saved on road work made possible by the added facilities.

New Hard Surface Roads Completed

Contract work on hard surface highways during the year included the construction of an entire new road on the site of the old one between Hickman Mills and Lees Summit. This road consists of an eight-inch hand sledged stone base covered with two layers of a durable grade of asphaltic material to a total depth of two inches. This road is four and one-half miles in length, starting at a point west of the Little Blue and running in an easterly direction to a point about one mile west of Lees Summit, there connecting with that part of the road finished more than a year ago. Completion of this highway means an unbroken thoroughfare from Kansas City to Lees Summit. Cost of this project has been figured around \$100,000. Contract for the work was awarded to Hoover Brothers Construction Company, of Kansas City.

Another important highway project launched during the present county court administration is the work on the Seventy-first Street or Flying Field Road, as it sometimes is designated. This project embodies the grading of a forty-foot road upon an eighty-foot right-of-way, joining a road now being built by the Kansas City Park Board through Swope Park and running in an easterly direction to the flying field,

connecting with the Blue Ridge Boulevard. This highway will be a great convenience to the traveling public, in that it will make it possible for motorists to avoid the steep grade at the western end of Blue Ridge Boulevard, where it leads into Swope Park.

Changes in the Roadways



THE Westport Road, a highway connecting with Blue Ridge Boulevard on the east and with the limits of Kansas City on the west, where the Twenty-seventh Street bridge over the Blue exists, has been graded and widened for a distance of more than one mile. In places where curves were sharp, the highway was changed to eliminate them as far as possible, making of the Westport Road another thoroughfare popular with the motoring public.

A much needed cutoff between the Scheer and Bannister roads was made possible with the grading and widening of the Chipman Road. Work of grading, widening and straightening curves has been done on this highway for a distance of one mile.

In addition to this work the county court ordered repair work and resurfacing activities performed on approximately one hundred miles of roadway. Ten miles of the Holmes Street road and more than eleven miles of the Outer Belt Road are being repaired this year. The Greenwood Road was rebuilt for two miles of its length with waterbound macadam, of which one mile was sealed and completed. Thirteen and one-half miles of the Lees Summit-Independence road were patched with bituminous repairing material, as were fifteen miles of highways between Independence and Kansas City.

Another highway under construction. This road connects Kansas City with Richards Flying Field out in the county, and will add to the county's large mileage of hard-surfaced highways.





Jackson County Court in session. Judge Elihu W. Hayes, Presiding Judge, center. Judge Henry W. Rummel, left, and Judge Dan G. Stewart, right.

THE COUNTY COURT

*The Interests of the People of Jackson County
Are Always Uppermost in the Minds of
Officials of the County Court*



COMPREHENSIVELY considered, Jackson County is a local, legal, civil and political sub-division of the state, created out of territory of the state, and is an agency or arm of the state, existing for civil and political purposes, particularly for the purpose of administering locally the general powers and policies of the state. Guiding the destinies of the county is the County Court, presided over by three judges who exercise the corporate powers of the county.

Hon. Elihu W. Hayes is the presiding judge, elected for a term of four years. Hon. Dan G. Stewart is judge of the Western District. Hon. Henry W. Rummel is judge of the Eastern District. Both of these judges are elected for terms of two years.



Jackson County Court House in the square at Independence.



WHILE in one sense Jackson County is a corporation and frequently denominated a public corporation as distinguished from a private corporation, still it is a corporation only in a restricted and not in the fullest sense of the term and is not a corporate entity in the sense of being a business corporation for private purpose of pecuniary profit. The common classification is the one that places the County Court in the category of a quasi corporation. The County Court exercises the corporate powers of the county. It is the representative and guardian of the county, having the management and control of its property and financial interests and having jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to county affairs.

County business means all business pertaining to the county as a corporate entity.

The County Court has control and management of the property, real or personal, belonging to the county, and has the power and authority to purchase, lease or receive by donation any property, real or personal, for the use and benefit of the county; to sell or cause to be conveyed any real estate, goods or chattels belonging to the county, appropriating the proceeds of such sale to the use of the same, and to audit and settle all demands against Jackson County. The power of the County Court over the property of the county is unrestricted, and it is the duty of the court to do all things for the preservation and care of county property.

The County Court has the authority to appoint officials and agents to properly carry on the business of the county.



WITHIN the jurisdiction of the County Court are the county institutions, roads and highways, county funds and the disbursement thereof for the materials and supplies for the institutions and for building roads. The County Court has the ministerial duty of purchasing, or causing to be purchased, all supplies and equipment for the offices of all county officials.

The preservation and care of county property and the management of county business in the interest of economy has been the constant attainment of the present County Court. Without placing burdens upon the people, this court during the first year of its life under the guidance of the present judges, has brought about many changes in the interest of economy—changes, which, while bringing about savings, have also bettered conditions materially.

A detailed account of the activities of the present court which made possible better roads and better county institutions, coupled with the saving of many thousands of dollars, would embody a book in itself. Modern road machinery made possible many miles of newly surfaced highways. Changes here and there in the management of county properties, brought about only after careful study and consideration, have brought conditions to a state of high efficiency and have resulted in county funds being saved. Briefly stated, the present court has made

Office building of Jackson County's government in Kansas City.





possible many improvements, using less money than has been used heretofore.

Jackson County's first court house at Independence, built in 1827.

Savings Effected by the Court

By the rearrangement of methods of paying overseers on the county highways, the court brought about a saving of \$53,819.74 in 1925.



THROUGH the use of electric power in the courthouse, the court has brought about a saving of \$1,000 a month. Use of steam power through the summer months has been discontinued by order of the court. The result was that the county payroll was materially reduced by the abolition of positions held by men who operated the steam system. The work of improvement launched in 1925 will be continued during 1926 on the same economical basis. It has been estimated that the tax collections for 1926 will net \$3,300,000, which will be ample to cover the costs incidental to improvements. A large portion of this sum will be spent on county roads.

Last year Jackson County spent \$858,510.91 on its roads, according to a compilation made by J. W. Moore, county accountant. During 1925 more earth roads were oiled than ever before, a total of \$214,155.70 having been spent on oil. Five hundred and sixty-eight miles of roads were oiled during the year.

During the present county administration operation of the Inter-Denominational Home for Delinquent Girls came within the jurisdiction of the County Court.



Jackson County's Home for the Aged, located south of Independence.

The court created the Jackson County Health Unit, which is explained in detail elsewhere in this article.



THE appropriation for the County Farm Bureau was increased from \$3,800 to \$11,000, which made it possible for this organization to materially enlarge the scope of its work in Rural Jackson County.

The court ordered the purchase of a rock quarry, which now is being worked by prisoners. The county now owns the title to this in fee. The expenditure of \$8,000 was involved.

The purchase of road machinery costing \$25,000, making it possible to complete a greater amount of highway work in a considerably shorter time, also came about during the first year of the administration of the present County Court. Included in this machinery were two ten-ton caterpillar tractors, costing \$6,250 apiece, and two twelve-foot graders. It is the plan of the court to get one tractor for each of the six highway districts.

Construction of smooth highways around the McCune Home and the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys was brought about during the past year at a cost of \$11,000.

All of the work outlined above, coupled with many other projects involving smaller expenditures, was done with no increase in the tax levies. All obligations of Jackson County incurred in 1925 were paid at the close of the year.

Savings brought about by the rearrangement of departments of the county made much of this work possible.

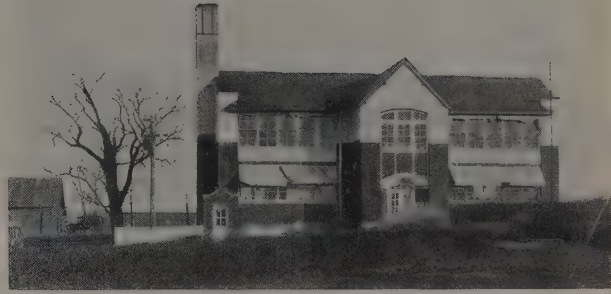
County Institutions

Under the direct control of the County Court is the McCune Home for Boys, Jackson County Home for the Aged and Infirm, the Jackson County Girls' Parental Home, the Jackson County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes, the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys, the Detention Home and the institutions mentioned elsewhere in this article.

The Jackson County Home of the Aged and Infirm has a capacity of four hundred and fifty inmates and, to a great extent, is self sustaining. The home maintains its own ice plant and heating plant and it



Dormitory at the Jackson County Home for Girls.



School building at the Jackson County Home for Girls.

generates its own electricity. Ice from the institution's plant is sent to other county institutions in the vicinity.



RECENT report submitted to the County Court by Lee N. Allen, superintendent of the home, showed that the acreage surrounding the institution yielded more than 2,300 bushels of garden products, in addition to 16,000 pounds of cabbage, scores of watermelons and a large quantity of grapes.

From the chicken yard were gathered during the past year 39,282 eggs bearing a market valuation of \$982.05. Other products coming from the institution during 1925 include 2,852 pounds of butter, 27,838 gallons of milk, 171,000 pounds of ice. Coupled with cakes, bread and pies turned out in the home's bakery, the value of the products is placed at \$17,668.75.

The County Court purchased for the home during 1925 a total of seventy-five head of dairy cattle at a cost of \$3,026.99. A report compiled by Mr. Allen shows that the institution has since sold seventy-six head and butchered eighteen head. The report further shows that at the beginning of the year 1926 a total of seventy-six head was on hand. The sale of hogs and cattle during the year netted \$4,451.93.

The staff of the institution includes twenty-nine employees under the direct supervision of Mr. Allen.

The Jackson County Girls' Parental Home gives one the impression of a rural estate or a select boarding school for girls. It stands on a tract of eighty acres on which is grown much of the food consumed in the spotless dining rooms of the institution.

In addition to their regular school work the girls are taught house-keeping, cooking and sewing.

The home was organized fourteen years ago by a committee of women from the Council of Clubs. This committee consisted of Mrs. F. A. Witten, Mrs. J. M. Fulton, Mrs. L. Mayer, Mrs. J. B. Stone, Mrs. G. L. Comber, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Addison and Mrs. H. H. McCluer.

County home for negro boys, one of the charitable institutions administered by the County Court from taxpayer funds.



Jackson County Home for the Aged Colored Adults.



The latest addition to the institution, made possible through action of the present County Court, is a utility building wherein are sleeping quarters for members of the faculty and officials of the home, a spacious garage, laundry and heating plant. The girls are housed in two modern buildings, constructed along the pattern used for many homes in Rural Jackson County. Mrs. Lottie M. West is superintendent of the home. Mrs. Ruth S. Jones is deputy superintendent. Mrs. Sarah Kinyoun is matron.



HE McCune Home is an institution maintained for delinquent and neglected boys by the county and operated on much the same scale as are the other institutions.

J. M. Taylor, a man who has the confidence of the boys, has charge of the home. The institution is under the jurisdiction of the County Court, the Kansas City Board of Education and the Juvenile Court. The boys are given manual and vocational training in addition to their regular school work. They are housed in comfortable cottages.

The Jackson County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes is located on a slight elevation near Independence, overlooking a broad pasture on which are two lagoons. Dr. G. W. Brown is superintendent. Mrs. Carrie Poole is matron. Entertainment features in this institution are the same as those at the other county homes. Cleanliness predominates throughout the large brick building.

The Jackson County Home for Negro Boys is an institution maintained by the county for delinquent boys as well as dependent ones. It has been functioning in its present quarters since June 23, 1925, and has industrial equipment that is on a par with that of any state institution. Earl W. Beck, superintendent of the home, puts the boys through a course of training that embodies the academic, industrial and military. An R. O. T. C. drill is among the items on the daily program.

The Jackson County Detention Home is maintained for children who are held on charges to be brought up in the Juvenile Court. The home consists of a two-story building of brick construction directly across from the county courthouse in Kansas City. Children entering the home are confined in dormitories. They are given no work or especial training, because they remain in the home but a few days before the court acts upon their cases.

Dr. J. G. Eagle, superintendent, has the interests of the boys and girls at heart. Since becoming head of the home he has had it thoroughly renovated and made as neat as the most well kept residence. Assisting Dr. Eagle are G. A. Dennis, master of the home, and Mrs. G. A. Dennis, matron.

Detention building, where youthful offenders are held awaiting trial.

Jackson County jail and criminal court building.





There are eight of these home-like cottages on the McCune Home for Jackson County's homeless and wayward boys.



Administration building of the McCune Home for Boys, northeast of Independence, another institution provided out of the funds of the county. It is under the joint management of the County Court and the Kansas City Board of Education.

The County Park Board



AN ORGANIZATION functioning within the jurisdiction of the County Court and accomplishing considerable in its efforts to beautify Rural Jackson County is the Jackson County Park Board, appointed by the County Court.

With work now being done on one park site and plans formulated for beautifying another, the board is ever alert for additional sites that the residents of Jackson County might find spots of natural beauty wherein to spend the summer days and to camp during the weekends. The members of the board serve without pay. They are not empowered to purchase land for conversion to parks. Sites to be used for this purpose may be acquired by donation and the County Court may appropriate not in excess of \$10,000 a year for park improvement.

Milton Thompson, Jackson County capitalist, who is president of the board, made the initial donation of land, which now is being converted into Jackson County's first rural park. The land comprises twenty acres and is located five miles southeast of Lees Summit. Work now is under way on a shelter house, which also will be used as a motorists' supply station. The building will cost \$5,000 when completed.

The park planning is being done by Sid J. Hare, an architect of note, who serves as a member of the board. Other members who are keenly interested in the future of Jackson County's rural parks are Herbert M. Wolf and Jay M. Jackson.

The second park, which will be made possible through the efforts of the board, will be located between Lees Summit and Independence, at the site of the present county quarry. This quarry probably will be abandoned within the course of a year, after which the land will be converted into a park. The quarry of seven acres will be made into a beautiful, rockbound lake, wherein will be fish for the disciples of Izaak Walton. The spot will be among the most scenic spots in the entire state.

The county parks are created primarily for the benefit of persons living within the county.

The County Health Unit

Another organization created by the Jackson County Court is the Jackson County Health Unit, which has as its function the duty of watching health conditions in the county. The unit has been established for slightly more than one year and co-operates with the Missouri State Board of Health.

A trained staff is ready at all times to rush to any part of the county to regulate health conditions. Educational lectures, health bulletins, circular letters and health exhibits constitute part of the annual educational program of the organization. Minute physical ex-

aminations are made of school children at various times during the year and, as a result, many youngsters have been immunized against contagious diseases.

Establishment of this unit in Jackson County does much to make the health record a perfect one. Disease is combatted before it gains a foothold and parents are taught the proper methods of caring for their children that they will not fall victims of the maladies of childhood. A part of this program is carried on through the aid of radio, over which health and hygiene talks are frequently broadcast.

The Jackson County Court defrays the major portion of the expense of this unit, having appropriated \$7,720 last year for the purpose. The state and the Rockefeller Foundation contributed \$4,000.

Financial Statement

Despite the amount of work accomplished by the County Court during 1925 a surplus was shown at the end of the year, outlined in the following financial statement prepared by J. W. Moore, county accountant:

Revenue, 1925	\$3,041,665.39	
Expenditures, 1925	3,021,516.62	
Cash Surplus at End of 1925.....	\$ 20,148.77	\$ 20,148.77
Delinquent Taxes, 1925—		
Real Estate	\$ 168,534.49	
Personal	134,202.84	
Total	\$ 302,737.33	
LESS—		
Taxes Uncollectable, Estimated at 85 % of Delinquent Personal.....	111,388.36	
Total Delinquent Taxes which will be Collected	\$ 191,349.97	191,348.97
Total Surplus for 1925.....		\$211,497.74

Work of the Purchasing Department

The greatest of care is exercised in making purchases for the county. A purchasing agent is appointed by and is an agent of the County Court. This office was created some ten years ago by the County Court as a means of facilitating the purchase of supplies for the various departments of the county.

Two veteran inmates of the Jackson County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes.



Inmates of the Jackson County Home for Negro Boys going through their daily drill.





A county machine patching one of the paved highways. A million dollars are spent each year keeping up the county's highway system.



The county rock quarry, where the county gets rock for its growing system of paved highways. It later will be made into a county park. On the Lees Summit-Independence Road, four and a half miles south of Independence.



THE purchase of supplies is made by requisition issued by the head of the department or institution seeking the supplies and is sent to the purchasing agent, who, in turn, presents the requisition to the County Court for its approval. The signature of the presiding judge of the court must be affixed to requisitions before they stand approved. Requisitions are issued in sets of four copies, one copy being retained by the department or institution issuing it and three copies sent to the purchasing agent. Upon each requisition issued appears the name of the head of the department on a statement to the effect that the supplies ordered as indicated in the body of the requisition are needed in his department.

The original and a duplicate copy of the requisition are sent to the vender of the supplies indicated in the instrument, the duplicate copy being retained by the vendor and the original mailed back to the purchasing agent with the vendor's invoices. The original copy then is sent back to the department head from whence it originated for his signature that the goods ordered were received in a satisfactory manner.

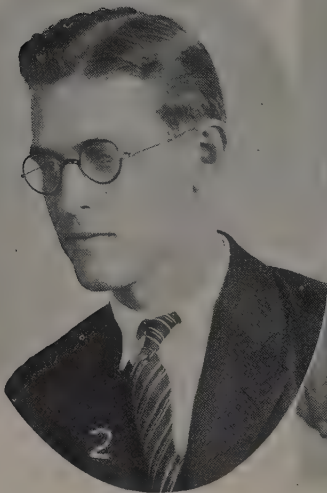
After the statements attached to the original copy of the requisition have been returned by the department head they are checked in the purchasing agent's office and forwarded to the county accountant, who audits them and makes a record of the account in his books. This requisition, with statements attached, then is filed in the county clerk's office to be vouchered, which voucher then is presented to the court for its approval. If the court approves it, the warrant is drawn for payment of the amount appearing on it. The purchasing agent retains a copy of the requisition, which is filed, a separate binder being used for each department and county institution. This method of handling a requisition makes it possible for the department issuing the requisition, the purchasing agent, the vendor and the county clerk to have copies of it. In this manner a complete history of each transaction is made and filed away.

William Kent was appointed purchasing agent by the County Court, January 1, 1925, his term of office being two years.

By careful study of the needs and requirements of the various departments and institutions of Jackson County and the careful buying of these articles, he has effected quite a saving in the county's purchasing during his term of office, compared to what has been spent for similar supplies purchased during past administrations.

During the year 1925 there was purchased approximately \$1,000,000 worth of supplies, all of which were handled through Mr. Kent's office.

Purchase of supplies costing more than \$500 is made through competitive bids.



2. Coe Pritchett, Assistant County Agent in charge of the dairy industry in Jackson County.



1. Ira Drymon, Jackson County Farm Agent. Mr Drymon has charge of the activities in Jackson County.



3. Miss Florence Carvin, in charge of the home economics division of the Jackson County Farm Bureau.

BUREAU AIDS FARMERS

Ambitious Program Outlined by Farm Bureau, Will Materially Aid Agriculturists of Rural Jackson County

By IRA DRYMON, Jackson County Extension Agent.



THE Jackson County Farm Bureau was established in 1913 with an office in the city hall at Independence. This office has been furnished free by the City of Independence for the use of the bureau.

In 1914, by an act of congress, the Smith-Lever Bill was passed, establishing the agricultural extension service in the land grant colleges. This bill provided that the United States Department of Agriculture could appropriate money to the states, dollar for dollar, for the money used in the states and counties for the extension and county agent work. The farm bureau organization was designated as a co-operating agency to act in an advisory capacity and to supply



H. W. Guengerich, Horticultural Agent.

some of the funds for carrying on the county agent work. Farm bureaus have been organized in most of the counties of the nation and now there are 2,070 county agents. Next came the organization of state farm bureaus. Then the American Farm Bureau Federation was formed. This now is the largest farmer's organization functioning in the United States. In recent years this organization has branched out and now is carrying on a large marketing program.

Jackson County, with its fertile acreage and model farms, has ventured out on an ambitious program and now has a county agent, Ira Drymon, who has charge of the extension work, working under and being paid by the county, University of Missouri and the United States Department of Agriculture. The county also has a home economics agent, Miss Florence Carvin, who works with the farm women of the county, and two assistant county agents, Coe Pritchett, dairy agent, devoting most of his time to the dairy work in the county, and H. W. Guengerich, horticultural agent, devoting his time to the orchards, small fruit, and truck crops of the county.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Jackson County Farm Bureau are elected annually by the membership and have the responsibility of directing the affairs of the organization and co-operating with the College of Agriculture and County Agents in planning and carrying out the program of work for the county. This committee handles all the money through its bonded treasurer and is responsible for maintaining the membership. It meets about twelve times during the year and all the members of this board serve and attend the meetings without compensation.

E. A. Ikenberry, who was the first County Agent here and served for five years, has been the president for the past three years. Major Robert W. Barr, a Jersey breeder, east of Independence, is now the active president. Other officers and members of the Executive Committee are:

Vice-President, Mrs. Jno. W. Denton, Buckner, Mo.; Secretary, Elmer C. Adams, Blue Springs, Mo.; Treasurer, T. N. Rowland, Independence, Mo., No. 3. Committee: E. A. Ikenberry, Independence, Mo., No. 6; A. F. Lunceford, Oak Grove, Mo.; Mrs. R. R. Pitner, Independence, Mo., No. 4; Homer Linger, Raytown, Mo.; Supt. L. F. Blackburn, Independence, Mo.; J. M. Slaughter, Hickman Mills, Mo.; Cecil F. Cole, Lees Summit, Mo., No. 6; Mrs. John Bowlin, Lees Summit, Mo., No. 1; C. C. Hook, Lees Summit, Mo., No. 5; Mrs. M. F. Leinweber, Lees Summit, Mo., No. 1, and Mrs. L. J. Slaughter, Grain Valley, Mo.

Duties of the County Agents



HE purpose and duties of county agents are not necessarily to increase production, but to help in any possible way to lower cost of production, to help boost and advertise our county, to help develop leadership and co-operation through boys and girls club work, and encourage more people to adopt improved practices that have been found practical and profitable. All of this is done by spreading facts and truths found by the experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture and leading farmers, out over the county to as many farmers as can be reached. This is done largely through demonstrations conducted under practical conditions on farms in the county. For instance the best way to see the benefits from the use of lime is to apply it where needed for certain crops, leaving a check strip for comparison, keep definite records and let others see for themselves.

After all the county agent is a salesman of service and of proven facts and a connecting link between the colleges, United State Department of Agriculture, and the farmers of the county. He is like other professional men in that he has a vast amount of experience of other people, and if he does not know, he is in a position to get the desired information.

Mr. Drymon is conducting the projects not being handled by the other agents. These include among other duties the following: community organizations work, organizing communities for definite work on agriculture, home economics, educational betterment, civic affairs, social affairs, soils, use of lime, proper fertilizers, and general upkeep; legumes, proper growing of alfalfa, sweet clover, other clovers, soybeans, and cowpeas; field crops such as pure seeding of corn, wheat, oats, and proper management of same; beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, farm accounts and miscellaneous work.



R. DRYMON has been in county agent work five years, coming to Jackson County about a year ago from Cass County.

Miss Carvin has been home economics agent in Jackson County for eight years and has been invaluable in the promotion of home economics activities.

Coe Pritchett, dairy agent, keeps in constant communication with the dairy farmers of the county and is always ready with a helpful suggestion, which is based upon careful study of the industry.

H. W. Guengerich, the newly appointed horticultural agent, will encourage the proper care of orchards, vineyards and truck crops, encourage the proper setting of new orchards as to varieties, methods, nursery stock, location, etc. His services are in great demand in planting and pruning seasons.

All the agents are fostering boys' and girls' club work. The farm bureau and the extension service are very grateful to the County Court for its liberal support of this work. The court recently made it possible to employ the horticultural agent by increasing the appropriation \$3,400 per year, making a total of \$11,000 for this work in Jackson County.

Jackson County farm boys and girls, members of the 4-H Club, attended a banquet given in their honor by the Independence Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson County Farm Bureau.





A NEW PLAYGROUND for JACKSON CO.

Scene along the Blue River running through Jackson County.

Boating, Swimming and Recreation Will Be Available to Everyone in the County



THE Blue River, which winds gracefully along the eastern edge of Kansas City, is a place of wild and rugged beauty, dense with foliage, the home of multitudes of gaily colored song birds. Since the completion of the Guinotte dam, the channel is wide and deep, and suitable for canoes and motor boats, bathing and skating, at the various seasons of the year. A wide strip of property on either side of the river is being converted into a park which, with Swope Park, with which it connects, will rival any in the United States for size and beauty. Grassy lawns shaded by huge trees are to be provided for picnics and outings. The river itself is to be plentifully supplied with sand beaches for swimmers and bathers, and with docks for boats.

The park will follow the course of the stream from the Guinotte dam to Swope Park, a distance of several miles. It will be an ideal playground for Jackson County residents. The river will offer a place for boat races. Here the annual regatta, which was inaugurated last year, will be held.

The great natural beauty of the place, its cool crystal waters, coupled with improvements to be made along it, will make this playground along the meandering Blue River one of the wonder spots of Jackson County.



Healthy milk cows dwell on the J. R. Rucker Dairy Farm near Hickman Mills.

"WHERE GREAT DAIRIES GROW"

By COE PRITCHETT

Dairy Extension Agent, Jackson County Farm Bureau

Jackson County, Missouri, Leads the Entire State in Dairying



DAIRY FARMERS within the boundary lines have the greatest market for their product in the middle-west. The good roads of Jackson County facilitate transportation from producer to consumer. The soil of the county is adapted to dairy farming in that alfalfa and other legumes can be raised on the farms where they are fed. Dairying, on the other hand, is adapted to the county, for dairy farming pays on high priced land as it affords a continual income, and dairy cows are cheap and efficient producers of human food. The labor problem is quite generally solved through the city which sends its unemployed to the country. With the county so well adapted to dairy farming, and dairy farming adapted to the county, then it is not to be wondered at that Jackson County does lead the state.

In purebred dairy cattle Jackson County is nationally recognized as a great breeding pen. From her blue grass pastures in 1925 came the grand champion Jersey female of North America. This cow, Raleigh's Oxford Thistle, owned by the Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, never was beaten during the season, and was shown at approximately ten shows, among them being the Missouri State Fair, and the National Dairy Show, in Indianapolis, the greatest dairy show in the world. Besides being a "show cow" she has a Register of Merit production record of 739 pounds of butterfat, and 16,657 pounds of milk. This cow was bred, developed and tested in Jackson County.

A house that cows built. This is the home of J. R. Rucker, dairyman, near Hickman Mills.



Neat, practical dairy barns, like this one of Mr. Rucker's, aid in making this a great dairying center.





A group of blue-ribboned Jersey aristocrats from the milk barns of Longview. These peers of the Jersey royalty have just completed a show circuit over the country.

Best Jerseys in the World



LONGVIEW FARM, besides owning and showing Raleigh's Oxford Thistle, was declared at the leading dairy shows to be the premier breeder and exhibitor of the United States. "The two best representatives of the Jersey breed I have seen in many years," were the words of Prof. J. B. Fitch, who judged several of the leading dairy shows in 1925, when Raleigh's Oxford Thistle and a senior yearling Jersey heifer in milk, Tiddledywind's Gold, appeared before him in the show ring at the American Royal Livestock Show. The heifer referred to is owned in Jackson County by F. J. Bannister, Hickman Mills. She is declared by many leading Jersey breeders to be the best specimen of the breed ever shown. This heifer is bringing fame to her county, and she has attracted many prospective buyers from every corner of the United States. One breeder offered her owner \$10,000 for her, her sire, and a sister—but she remains in Jackson County. So much for the breeding of Jerseys in the county.

Now let us see how Jackson County makes them produce milk and cream or butterfat. Raleigh's Velvet Queen, owned by Longview Farm, Lees Summit, has just completed a record of production that will entitle her owner to a gold medal, very few of which have ever been awarded. "Queen," in 305 days (10 months) has produced approximately 630 pounds of butterfat. Last year this same cow earned her owner a silver medal, an honor next in rank to the gold medal, with a record of 646 pounds of butterfat in 12 months, as a four-year-old.

Many Record Cows in County

Besides owning the gold and silver medal cow, there are two other silver medal cows in the Longview herd. One is Ferry Rossabell, a two-year-old heifer, with a record of 574 pounds of fat in twelve months. This cow also is the Missouri champion junior two-year-old.

Flora Crocus is the other silver medal cow in the same herd. She is the state champion junior three-year-old with a record of 570 pounds of butterfat in twelve months.

The champion cow of Missouri of all breeds, for long time production is to be found in Jackson County. The cow is Oxford Gypsy Girl, owned by C. M. Walbridge, Independence. In five years this faithful old cow has produced 2,699.98 pounds of butterfat, an average of 540 pounds per year. This same cow also holds the state record for yearly production, producing 655 pounds of butterfat in 336 days.

Another state record held by a Jackson County cow is the senior four-year-old record of Lady Lillybridge's Polly, owned by Rolla Oliver, Independence, with a record of 632 pounds of butterfat.

Best Holstein Bulls



HEN it comes to breeding Holstein-Freisian cattle, Jackson County can boast of housing the two highest-record bulls within the state. A bull's record is based upon what his dam has done, and for a cow to produce 40 pounds of butter in seven days is quite a feat, and something that only a very few cows have ever done. There are only two bulls in the whole state whose dams have each produced more than 40 pounds and they are both owned by E. C. Adams, Blue Springs. In the Adams herd is the state champion Cow Testing Association milk producing cow, No. 51 (in the Adams herd cows have numbers, not names), in 31 days produced 3,010 pounds of milk, or 11.8 gallons (45 quarts) a day.

One of the outstanding Holstien-Freisian show herds of the middle-west in 1925 was that of the A. J. King farm, located near Dodson. This herd is headed by Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis, a bull for which \$20,000 has been refused. His six nearest dams average more than 1,000 pounds of butter. His sire sold at public auction for \$110,000. Many blue ribbons and honors were won by this herd on the show circuit during the season just ended, and in past seasons. This herd is nationally advertised, and Mr. King has shipped Jackson County bred animals to all corners of the United States.

Blue Blood—One of the prize young yearlings from the world-famed herd of A. J. King, Holstein breeder, near Dodson.





Registered Holsteins on the W. G. Carpenter Dairy, seven and one-half miles southwest of Lees Summit. Young bull in foreground from University of Missouri.



Only Ayrshire bull in county, owned by Dr. E. L. Young, of Grandview. He is being used for experimental work.

Dairy Industry Keeps Building

During the last year many new Holstein-Freisian males have been brought into the county for breeding purposes. A large portion of these males are from noted ancestors with outstanding records of production and show ring winnings. Among the dairymen of the county who have purchased high class sires lately are: Chapman Dairy Farm, Lees Summit; Mallison Brothers, Sugar Creek; Strother Livesay, Independence; C. C. Hook & Sons, Lees Summit; Dr. A. Heinzelmann, Lees Summit; Lee Strodtman, Independence; E. P. Mulligan, Lees Summit, and others. The future of Jackson County dairy industry is in the sires that are in use today. Better sires today mean better cows tomorrow. And if the class of sires these men have purchased are an indication, the cows in Jackson County tomorrow will bring her even greater renown than the cows of today have brought.

It is said on good authority that Kansas City has the best milk of any city in the United States. If this be true, and many cities admit it, then Jackson County dairymen have a right to feel a little proud, for about sixty per cent of Kansas City's supply comes from its own county. Samples of milk are taken regularly from every farm whose milk finds its way into the city. Each sample is tested for butterfat and bacterial counts are made, as well as all other known tests, all of which combine to keep the product pure and wholesome. Barns, equipment, cattle and attendants are inspected regularly. Large corps of inspectors are maintained by the city and the large dairies which buy and sell the milk, and by organizations composed of the dairymen themselves. All milk produced for consumption in Kansas City must meet the strict city requirements or it is not permitted on the market.

Highest Sanitation Records



COMPLETE sanitary reports of each dairy farm are kept on file in Kansas City, showing the monthly butterfat test, sediment test, bacterial count, etc. If a producer fails to meet any of the given requirements he is instructed how to correct the fault after it has been found. Every assistance available is offered the dairyman to enable him to produce clean milk—to keep dirt out, not strain it out. With dairy sanitation so well cared for and looked after by so many efficient inspectors, the extension agents in Jackson County have devoted a large part of their time to the feeding, breeding and weeding out of dairy

cattle. The dairy industry has grown to such an extent during the past few years, it was deemed advisable in 1925 to place another extension worker in the county to devote his entire time to the one project.

The Jackson County Cow Testing Association, sponsored by the agricultural extension service, is doing considerable work in increasing profits from dairying. The primary aim of the association, of course, is to realize a greater profit from the milk cow for the dairyman. This is accomplished by one of any of the several different methods. The production of milk per cow often can be increased by better methods of management. Very often a change of the feed ration will produce cheaper milk. In many cases there are cows in the herd that are not paying for the feed they eat—we call them “boarders,” for they live off of what the better cows do. By remedying any of these conditions, if they are present, the cost of producing milk or butterfat can be materially lowered, thereby increasing the net profits, and in many cases lessening the work.

Big Jump in Production



OME idea as to the value of this sort of work may be had from a brief review of the annual report of the association just released from the farm bureau office.

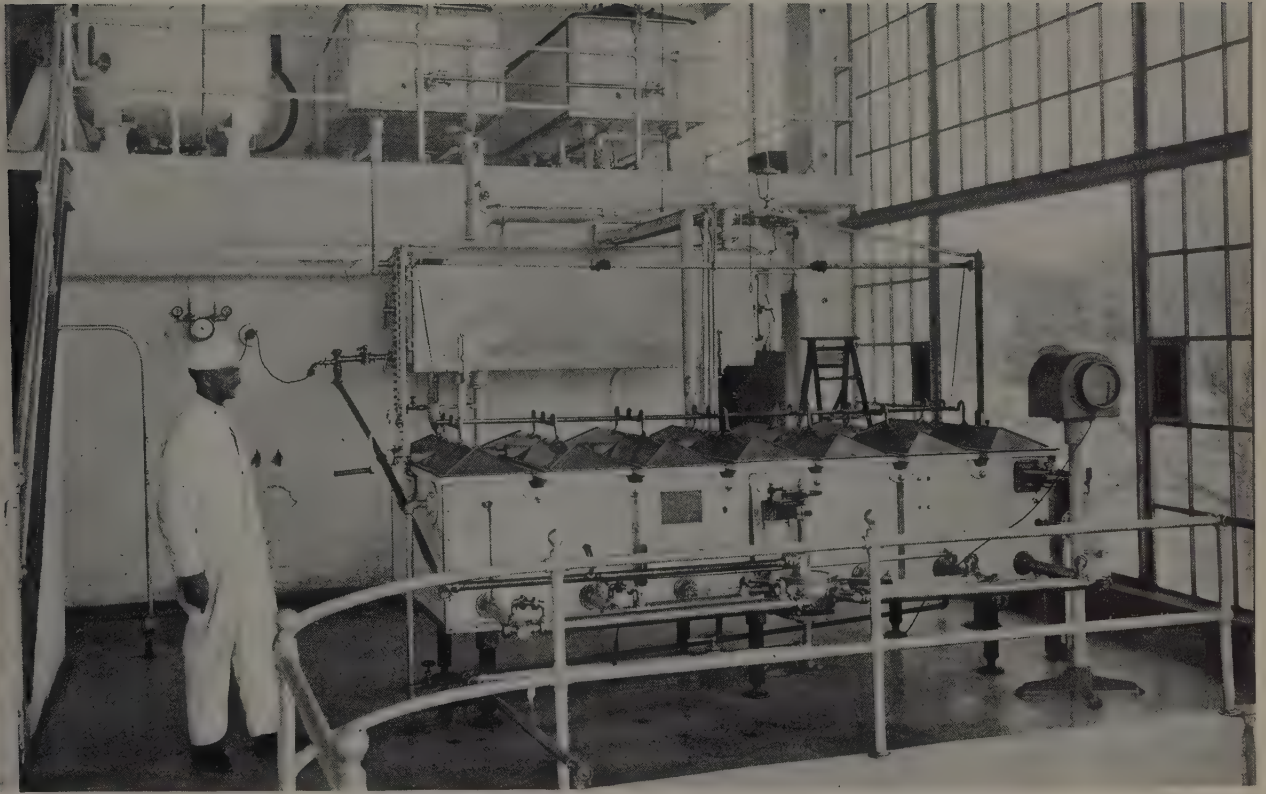
The average milk production of all cows in Jackson County is approximately 4,500 pounds a year. The average milk production of all cows in the Cow Testing Association in 1924 was 6,575 pounds; while in 1925, the second year of the association, all cows averaged 7,542 pounds, or almost a 1,000-pound increase, at approximately the same cost of production. This means, at wholesale prices, about \$21.00 more income per cow per year than the income last year.

Every year at the National Dairy Show all the dairy herds in the United States averaging more than 300 pounds of butterfat per cow are placed upon the National Dairymen's Honor Roll and receive a diploma for their efforts. In Missouri this year there were thirty-two herds qualifying for this honor, and seven of this number are in Jackson County. No other county in the state had more than four herds. Jackson County also showed the greatest percentage of increase, for in 1924 there were only two herds that beat the 300-pound mark.

Jackson County has more than twice as many cows in the testing association as any other county in the state, there being approximately 122 head on test. Two men devote their entire time to the testing of these cows.

Two scenes from the E. V. Stuart Farm Dairy, four miles south of Lees Summit. This is a typical small farm dairy, milking only registered Jersey cattle.





Above: Inside the Aines milk plant. The liquid gold starts at the top and goes through purifying processes. Here is shown the vats used in pasteurizing the milk.

Below: Rotary bottling machinery in the Aines plant. From here the bottles are placed in the truck for the housewives' doors.



Dairymen Increase Cow Values

The value of this kind of work may be realized from the stories coming to the farm bureau office from the members direct. F. A. Renne, a member of the testing association in Hickman Mills, made a saving on his large dairy in two years of more than \$6,000. "After keeping records on each cow in my herd," says Mr. Renne, "I found that thirty-seven out of ninety-two head were not paying for their feed. I sold those boarders and devoted my time to the remaining fifty-five head, and by taking better care of them, and feeding them better, I was able to get as much milk as I formerly did from ninety-two head, and the best part of it was this—I saved a feed bill amounting to \$5,300 a year, and a labor bill of \$1,080, or a total saving of \$6,380. Before I started in the association I thought every cow I had was a good one. I have gained more knowledge about dairying in my two years of testing than I did in my entire fifteen years before."

E. C. Adams, another member of the test association located at Blue Springs, has been in a Cow Testing Association for a long time, and in six years has just doubled his milk production, by getting valuable information about breeding, feeding and culling from the cow tester.

E. V. Stuart, another member, near Lees Summit, changed his feed ration and saved \$25 on ten cows the first month after making the change, and got as much milk from the new feed as from the old.

Dairying With a Future



HE reports from other members of the association are similar to these. The association is making great steps in advancing the dairy industry. There is no magic to the work the tester does. Anyone can do it if they will. The success of any dairyman depends upon the profit he realizes from his efforts. By keeping a few simple records of milk produced and feed consumed, the dairyman can write profit or loss on his ledger. The successful dairy farmer in any county in the United States must have high producing cows, fed on an economical ration, and by the use of a good, purebred sire can keep his cost of producing milk and butterfat below the selling price.

It is not within the power of any dairyman, nor one or two small groups of dairymen, to raise the selling price of their product, but the cost of production is in the hands of no one else. To the farmer who can produce his product for less than he must sell it, Jackson County offers a wonderful opportunity—good farms, good roads, good markets.

Two interior views of the Co-Operative Dairy Association milkplant. One shows the huge system of iced and heated vats for milk sanitation and the other the chemist's room where milk is finally put through the strictest sanitary tests.



Home Economics Extension Work

The County Aids Farmers Wives in Making their Work More Efficient

By MISS FLORENCE CARVIN, Jackson County Home Economic Agent.



HAVE waited just thirty years for this day," was the way Mrs. J. F. Samples, of Union Community, expressed her pleasure at the close of a demonstration in her home, when a hot and cold water system had been installed by the Home Economics Extension Service.

A truck, equipped to demonstrate all kinds of water systems had been sent out over the state by the College of Agriculture the summer previous, and had stopped at Six Mile Church, Jackson County, to give a demonstration. Farmers and their wives from the surrounding country had attended this demonstration, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Samples. Here they saw just what they had been wanting and later a demonstration was given in their home with the installation of a hot water tank, pump, sink and bathtub with hot and cold running water for the very nominal cost of about \$90.00. For three years Mrs. Samples had been carrying water to her kitchen from a cistern just outside the door, and now she had it at her finger tips by merely turning a faucet. This is one of the lines of work developed in Jackson County in Home Economics Extension.

In 1917 the work started with an agent who was attempting to show the women how to use substitutes for wheat, meat, fat and sugar; and how to raise more garden stuff and preserve it. It was a new measure in Missouri, but grew to be so valuable that other lines of work were demanded and given in most of the communities of the county outside Kansas City including Martin City, Dodson, Grandview, Hickman Mills, Raytown, Knobtown, Greenwood, Lees Summit, Cockrell, Jone Jack, Tarsney, Oak Grove, Grain Valley, Blue Springs, Buckner, Levasy, Sibley, Courtney, Sugar Creek, Cement City, Little Blue and in a majority of the school districts including Independence. Some of the principal projects worked out have included poultry husbandry, nutrition in the schools, girl's 4-H Club work, dress forms, millinery, clothing construction, improving the home grounds, preservation of food, gardening, rearranging and equipping kitchens, sewage disposal, water systems, pictures, music and books in the home, rug-making, basketry, health, community recreation, uses of modern equipment, home decoration, hot lunches, control of household pests, and many of the other household problems confronting the busy farm woman.

Local Leaders in the Work

Among the 3,300 farm women in the county it has been a stupendous task for one agent to do all of the work demanded so a plan has been tried whereby more is accomplished by more women helping. A group of women who naturally meet together call the agent to a meeting and there the problems of the community are discussed, and the part that the extension service takes in helping to solve these problems is outlined. The women plan a year's program, and may include several lines of work. A local leader is elected in each project and she is responsible for the success of her project and for getting reports to the home economics agent. This agent is a woman permanently located in the county who is selected by the county with the approval of the College of Agriculture. She is a trained home economics person and must be mature enough to work with the women. Her work requires much time and much travelling and in order to create a greater spread of work, she has training classes for the local leaders, teaching them in detail the work she desires done, then letting them go back to their own communities to put on the same work there.

These classes may be composed of from four to sixteen leaders and in this way the agent's efforts are multiplied from four to sixteen times with the same amount of effort and time. The interest of the communities is developed and they get accustomed to depend upon themselves for success in their community and less upon some outside agency.

Girls club work or junior home economics work is particularly important because through these young girls, from ten to twenty-one years old, the extension service hopes to develop a system of leadership that will eventually revolutionize rural life among farm women.

THE 4-H CLUB

County Boys and Girls Take Keen Interest in Farm Club Work



JACKSON COUNTY boys and girls help make rural life attractive by the interest they take in 4-H Club work. Through this work the boys and girls are becoming interested in special phases of farm life. Seven different club projects now are underway in Jackson County.

The principal object of these clubs are to train boys and girls for rural leadership and to help make rural life more attractive by enlisting the best thought and effort of the youngsters in each neighborhood.

Through these clubs the future citizenship is being trained in organization work and leadership developed by their experience, serving on committees, competition in farm work and a general interest in their community and club. One of the outstanding principles of these juvenile organizations is economic production. This is applicable in all of the seven clubs now functioning in rural Jackson County. There now are three dairy clubs, two baby beef clubs, a ewe club and a lamb club.

In the home economics division are twenty first-year and four second-year garment making clubs, one canning club, one supper club and one hot lunch club. Youngsters representing this division receive annual trips to the Missouri State Fair, the journey being as a reward for their untiring efforts during the preceding year.

The following Jackson County Boys' and Girls' clubs now are functioning with several others to be organized soon:

DAIRY CALF CLUB

RAYTOWN CLUB—F. A. Renne, leader; Glen Hopkins, Charles Kemble, Elmer Armstrong, Clyde Armstrong, Robert Hussey, Dudley Talley, John Rieder, Maurice Hartman, Frank Casey, Alonzo Irwin, Charles Schwab, Margaret Hartman, John Davidson, Jack Seay, Margaret Smith, Courtney Smith, Vern Hopkins, Jack Hopkins and Ward Ervin.

LEES SUMMIT CLUB—M. R. Hoberecht, leader; Harry Sweeten, Harold Alley, Garnett Bennett, Glen D. Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Davis, George Ziefle and James M. Cooper.

BLUE SPRINGS CLUB—E. C. Adams, leader; Claude Perdue, Harry Elliott, Ralph Lowe, John Scarborough, Woodrow Scarborough, Amanda Perdue, Paul Jones, Buster Ewing, E. C. Adams, Jr., Hubert Mills, Violet Adams and Edna Shepherd.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

CHAPEL SCHOOL—Mrs. S. S. Roland, leader; Hyacinth Hafner, Geneva Rice, Frances Williamson, Dorothy Widener, Victoria Hafner, Virginia Widener, Frances Witte, Mary Meigs and Emma Van Compennolle.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL—Miss Ruby Shepherd, leader; Marjorie Hertzog, Mary Ewing, Violet Adams, Edna Shepherd, Virginia Ruth Mayes, Marie Elliott, Thelma Elliott, Rose Mary White and Frances Taylor.

BENNINGTON AVENUE SCHOOL—Mrs. William King, leader; Juanita Pewitt, Madeline Brodmerkle, Lois Studyvin, Mildred Pewitt, Edith Shoot, Mary Bell King, Helen Speck, Virginia Shoot, Winifred Wells, Margaret Gaugh, Hazel Anderson and Pearl Gaugh.

MARTIN CITY SCHOOL—Miss Evelyn Snider, leader; Marion Denham, Grace Clark, Fern Snider, Elma Summers, Wanda Smith, Mary Morrison, Ella Landreth, Hilda Denny, Dorothy Sveum, Hazel Gilson, Lorene Lawson, Waunette Jefferson, Zelma Summers, Anna Ackerman, Marie Roberts and Orvetta Lawson.

SPRING BRANCH SCHOOL—Miss Vanetta Powell, leader; Helen Hanson, Nina Grabhorn, Mary Nartha Sims, Hazel Collins, Gladys Scofield, Nevada Stowell, Mildred Fisher and Mary Forbes.

DeKALB SCHOOL—Mrs. E. B. Castle, leader; Monnie Seamster, Ruth Liddle, Pansy Stoner, Gertrude Lippert, Mildred Sellers, Virginia Sackman, Marie Thompson, Buelah Stoner, Viola Schweers and Margaret Lymon.

MARTIN RICE SCHOOL—Mrs. Mary Hays, leader; Mary Burns, Edith Necessary, Mary Cash, Lorene Bynum, Mary Haines, May Haines, Mary Cole, Ina Masuch and Jessie Munro.

SNI-A-BAR SCHOOL—Mrs. H. E. Gillespie, leader; Lena Todd, Murl S. Nield, Ernestine Gillespie, Carrie M. Nield and Alice M. Nield.

ACADEMY SCHOOL—Mrs. Roy Hostetter, leader; Lutie Chiles, Emma Ruth Gilbert, Lorene Hostetter, Martha Burke, Doris May Hostetter and Anna Bell Chiles.

COCKEREL SCHOOL—Mrs. J. W. Kreeger, Jr., leader; O'June Mamilton, Leola Wright, Dorothy Easley, Bonetha Hamilton, Mary Elizabeth Fehrman, Rozelle Thomas and Ina Hutchens.

ROUND GROVE SCHOOL—Miss Nellie Slaughter, leader; Ardis Phillips, Isabel Phillips, Mildred Johnson, Helen Hague, Beth Harris and June Harris.

LONE JACK SCHOOL—Miss Vernie Yankee, leader; Rudy Hunt, Mattie Phillips, Belva Bartlett, Mildred Whitehead, Maybelle Sneed, Louise Lightfoot, Pauline Haller, Cecil Cary, Margaret Clements and Mackey Manness.

MURPHY SCHOOL—Miss Marie Orchard, leader; Gilbert Borgman, Helen Webb, Frances Kirby, Louise Webb, Wallace Borgman, Lois Harra and Elmer Morgan.

BABY BEEF CLUB

SIX-MILE COMMUNITY—G. C. Koger, leader; Billy Winfrey, Lorine Hostetter, Luties Chiles, Doris Hostetter, Glen Winfrey and Joe Winfrey.

LONE JACK COMMUNITY—Arch Yankee, leader; Franklin Wise, Floyd Bynum, Lornie Bynum, Earl Hunt, Howard Hopkins, Mary John Burns, James Robert Adams and Easley Ragsdale.

EWES AND LAMB CLUB

TARSNEY COMMUNITY—R. J. Charlton, leader; Clyde Corn, Gordon Adams, Roy Cummins, Roland De Vasher, Julian Jackson, Vivian Hammond and Evertree Pine.

In rural Jackson County are almost 300 boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty-one years actively engaged in 4-H Club work. Statistics show that in the United States there are more than 600,000 boys and girls whose names are listed on the rosters of organizations of this character. In Missouri the clubs have a membership of 10,000.

Miss Lorene Hostetter, a member of the Academy Club, won honor for Jackson County. She was declared Jackson County champion in the garment making contest, and represented Jackson County at the style show at the State Fair at Sedalia in 1925.

One of the requirements of the contest was that each who entered the contest, select the materials, and make the wardrobe which they exhibit.

Miss Hostetter was declared state champion at the State Fair, and this entitled her to represent the State of Missouri with all expenses paid, at the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress in Chicago during the International Livestock Show. In the International Style Show Miss Hostetter received second place. She lives at Sibley.

A WORLD MARKET

Kansas City, Outlet for Jackson County's Produce, is One of the Largest Distributing Centers in the United States



HERE can be no clearer, more convincing proof of the opportunities for farm life in Jackson County than a few facts as to its marketing place—Kansas City. The county being the closest spot to this great world market, enjoys the best profits from its farms, the highest prices, and the fruits of this favored location. Add this to all the natural advantages of climate, rainfall, rich lands and modern farm life. The following are a few brief facts relative to Jackson County and Kansas City, picked from "Missouri in Paragraphs," prepared by Jewell Mayes, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:

Fifty-two per cent of all families in Jackson County own their own homes as against thirty-nine per cent in New England.

Kansas City (Jackson County) with thirty-eight elevators with a capacity of 25,000,000 bushels is fifth in grain elevator capacity in United States.

Kansas City in 1922 handled by purchase and shipment 1,150,000 stock and feeding cattle, being more than was shipped from any other market in the world. At these yards were received 133,072 cars containing 7,250,000 head of livestock, the second market on the planet.

Kansas City in 1922 handled over 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, being a tenth of the average annual wheat production of the United States. In addition to wheat the market handled more than 16,000,000 bushels of corn, 8,000,000 bushels of oats, and more than 3,000,000 of grain sorghum, totaling approximately 114,000,000 bushels of grain during 1922.

Kansas City has the third largest and most modern railroad Union Station in the United States, costing \$6,000,000 and is a part of a terminal system costing more than \$50,000,000.00.

Kansas City is one of the largest distributing points for farm seeds in the United States.

Kansas City is the second largest horse and mule market in the world.

Kansas City is the largest market in the world for cattle that go back to the country for feeding and breeding.

Kansas City is the greatest stock hog market in this or other countries.

A group of young Herefords on the W. D. Johnson farm.

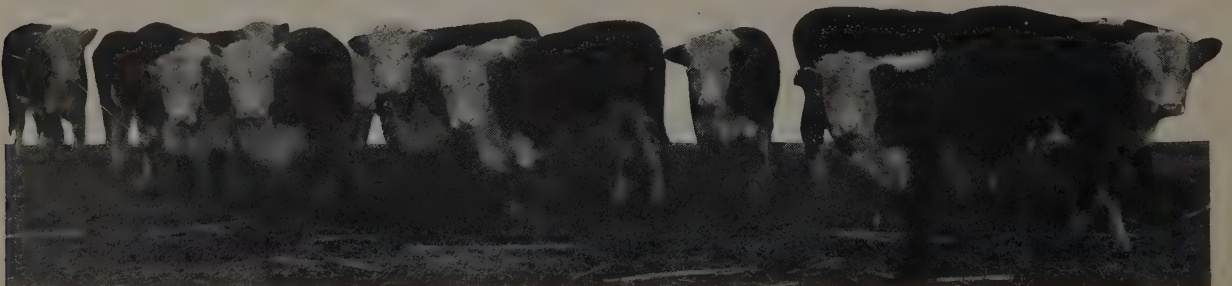


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